



---

# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-92-034  
Thursday  
20 February 1992

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-92-034

### CONTENTS

20 February 1992

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

#### INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

OAU Chairman Agrees To Monitor Congo Elections [Lagos Radio] .....	1
Mano River Union Summit Held in Freetown 12 Feb .....	1
Momoh Opens Summit [Freetown Radio] .....	1
Liberia's Sawyer Praises Union [Freetown Radio] .....	2
'Final Communique' Issued [Freetown Radio] .....	2

#### CENTRAL AFRICA

##### Chad

Government Seeks To Curb 'Insecurity' in Ndjamena [Ndjamena Radio] .....	4
--	---

##### Gabon

Congo's Ganga on Talks With Bongo, Oye-Mba [Libreville Radio] .....	4
Prime Minister Warns Against Antidemocratic Acts [Libreville Radio] .....	4
University Students Suspend Strike 'Temporarily' [Libreville Radio] .....	5

##### Zaire

Death Toll of 16 Feb Demonstration Said To Rise [Paris International] .....	5
---	---

#### EAST AFRICA

##### Djibouti

President Criticizes France Over Defense Accord [Paris International] .....	6
---	---

##### Kenya

FORD-KANU Clash; Official Blames Saitoti [London International] .....	6
Further on Clash [Nairobi TV] .....	6
Vice President on Subsidies for Parastatals [KNA] .....	7

##### Uganda

Zairian Refugee Influx Reportedly Doubles [London International] .....	7
--	---

#### REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

De Klerk, Swiss Secretary of State Holds Talks [Johannesburg Radio] .....	8
Spanish Business Delegation Arrives on Visit [Johannesburg International] .....	8
Government, Israeli Delegation Begin Talks 17 Feb .....	8
Discuss 1991 Memorandum [SAPA] .....	8
Talks Conclude 19 Feb [SAPA] .....	8
Record Turnout in Potchefstroom; CP Said Favored [SAPA] .....	8
CP Wins With 2,140 Majority [SAPA] .....	9
AZAPO on By-Election Results [SAPA] .....	9
President De Klerk Announces Referendum 'Soon' [SAPA] .....	9
ANC Convenes 'Urgent' Meeting [SAPA] .....	9

Mandela Reviews ANC's Nationalization Policy [SUNDAY TIMES 16 Feb]	9
Mandela Addresses President 100 Club 17 Feb	10
Views Sanctions, 'Population' Control [SAPA]	10
Rejects Possibility of White Veto [SAPA]	10
ANC Said Ready for Power-Sharing Pact With NP [Johannesburg Radio]	11
ANC's Mbeki Urges Left, Right To Join Codesa [Umtata Radio]	11
Elected Body Should Draft Constitution [Umtata Radio]	11
ANC's Boesak Criticizes International Community [SAPA]	12
Codesa Participants Hold Meeting 17 Feb	12
Interim Government Report Tabled [SAPA]	12
Retracts Statement on Reincorporation [SAPA]	13
PAC Leader Accuses West of Masterminding Codesa [SAPA]	14
PAC President Says 'No' to Goldstone Commission [SAPA]	14
Buthelezi: IFP Pushed Into Codesa Declaration [SAPA]	15
Buthelezi on Recent Talks With Conservative Party [SAPA]	15
Transkei Leader Criticizes De Klerk's Speech [SAPA]	15
Auditor General's Report on CCB Budget Released [SAPA]	16
South African, Namibian Press Review for 20 Feb [BUSINESS DAY, etc.]	16
Change in Social Attitudes on Race Evident [BEELD 3 Jan]	17
Correction to Armscor Drops Saudi Arms Deal	18

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

### Angola

Government Discusses Issues at Multiparty Meeting [Luanda Radio]	19
Government, UNITA, UN Hold Joint Meeting	19
Assess Bie Province Situation [Luanda Radio]	19
Investigate Weekend 'Incidents' [Luanda Radio]	19
* Huambo School Trains Officers for New Army [JORNAL DE ANGOLA 7 Jan]	19

### Mozambique

Army Chief Affirms Chemical Weapons Use by Renamo [Maputo Radio]	21
Regime Proposes Electoral Law Discussion at Talks [Maputo Radio]	22
Unamo Urges Change of Venue of Peace Talks [Maputo Radio]	22
Renamo Says UK Military Aid Jeopardizes Peace [Maputo Radio]	22
Renamo Admits To Attack Along Limpopo Corridor [Maputo Radio]	22

### Namibia

Minister Views RSA Progress With 'Reservation' [Gaborone Radio]	22
---	----

### Zimbabwe

ZCTU Official Warns of Difficulties in ESAP [SAPA]	23
--	----

## WEST AFRICA

### Burkina Faso

Article 12 'Stumbling Block' at National Forum [Ouagadougou Radio]	24
--	----

### The Gambia

President Jawara Sets Elections for 29 April [AFP]	24
--	----

### Ivory Coast

Further on Reaction to Unrest, Demonstrations	24
Incidents Reported in Interior [AFP]	24

Magistrates Absent From Work [Abidjan Radio] .....	24
Marches, Public Gatherings Banned [Abidjan Radio] .....	25
Police Disperse Marchers 20 Feb [AFP] .....	26
Human Rights Body Condemns 'Barbarism' [AFP] .....	26
Houphouet Stand on Yopougon, Military Examined [FRATERNITE MATIN 19 Feb] .....	26
<b>Niger</b>	
Government 'Formally Denies' Nigerian Army Support [Niamey Radio] .....	27
<b>Nigeria</b>	
Meeting on Cooperation With Benin Opens in Abuja [Kaduna Radio] .....	27
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	
NDP Leader Comments on Libel Charges, Issues [London International] .....	27



### **OAU Chairman Agrees To Monitor Congo Elections**

*AB1402143492 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network  
in English 0600 GMT 14 Feb 92*

[Text] The OAU chairman, President Ibrahim Babangida, has said that Africa needs peace and stability now more than ever before for sustained socioeconomic development in the continent. General Babangida was speaking today in Abuja when he received a special envoy of President Denis Sassou-Nguesso of the Congo. The OAU chairman said that it was imperative that the various political transition programs being executed on the continent should be carried out through peaceful means.

President Babangida welcomed the call by President Sassou-Nguesso for an OAU observer group to join others from the United States, Canada, and France in monitoring the next stages of Congo's transition program, including the forthcoming national referendum. General Babangida promised that the OAU Secretariat would take steps to dispatch an observer team to the Congo for the exercise.

### **Mano River Union Summit Held in Freetown 12 Feb**

#### **Momoh Opens Summit**

*AB1402102492 Freetown SLBS Radio in English  
2000 GMT 12 Feb 92*

[Sierra Leonean President Joseph Momoh's welcome address at opening session of the Mano River Union summit meeting in Freetown on 12 February—live or recorded]

[Text] It gives me great pleasure to welcome Your Excellencies President Lansana Conte and President Amos Sawyer, on behalf of the Government and people of the Republic of Sierra Leone and on my own personal account, to Sierra Leone.

Your arrival in Freetown, once again, demonstrates the close ties that bind our peoples and governments. It is indeed essential that we, the heads of state of countries with common borders meet from time to time to exchange ideas and lay down plans for the future. The political, cultural, and linguistic ties binding our peoples impel us to work closely together so as to promote our well-being within the context of the Mano River Union, the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS], and the African Economic Community, as well as the Organization of African Unity which, hopefully, will bring our people closer together and serve as a vehicle for development.

Your Excellencies, it is no secret that over the last two years, our three countries have been affected by the unfortunate event in the sisterly Republic of Liberia. These events have left a considerable destruction of lives and property as well as our economies. We have all in our various ways exhausted efforts in order to bring peace and harmony to Liberia. We in Sierra Leone have

had to contend with an imposed war on our people launched by allies of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL] led by Mr. Charles Taylor. The cost in human life, the damage to property, and the economy as a whole are all well documented.

In this connection, I wish to pay a public tribute to the Armed Forces of the Republic of Guinea who came to our assistance in the hour of need. The gallantry of the Guinean soldiers will forever remain in the memory of all Sierra Leoneans. To those of them who fell in battle, we convey our sincere condolences to their families. They did not die fruitlessly. They died for the cause of freedom, justice, and peace. I also wish to express our thanks to the People's Republic of China, the United Kingdom, and the United States, as well as the Arab Republic of Egypt, among others, who also came to our assistance. It therefore behoves us to discuss these and other related problems which have tended to mar our efforts to achieve the socioeconomic development of our peoples.

Although considerable progress has been made in our efforts to bring the hostilities in both Liberia and Sierra Leone to an end, we in Sierra Leone are very concerned about this slow progress in the implementation of the provisions of the Yamoussoukro IV accord. We believe that the accord has adequate provisions for laying a sound foundation for the return to normalcy in our subregion.

We therefore call upon the leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia to cooperate with us and the forces of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] in disarming and subsequent encampment of his forces, the removal of all NPFL forces from Sierra Leonean territory, and the establishment of a buffer zone between Sierra Leone and Liberia.

This meeting, your excellencies, gives us the opportunity to review all our joint efforts from the past two years to resolve the Liberian crisis and to develop new strategies and other plans in a bid to make our efforts more meaningful.

Your excellencies, much has happened on the international scene over the last two years. These developments, both political and economic, have direct and indirect repercussions on our various countries. I am referring particularly to the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the formation of a single European market, the creation of democratic governments in Eastern Europe, the inconclusive process of the present Glasnost, among others. All these developments require us to plan in and unity for our future in these... [Momoh changes thought] the changing circumstances.

Here at home in Sierra Leone, we have been on the march towards greater participation of the people in

government following the adoption of the 1991 multi-party Constitution. Several political parties have now been in existence and the Electoral Commission of Sierra Leone is in the process of updating the voters' register. All these moves are consonant with developments in our world today.

In conclusion, Your Excellencies, I would want to express the hope that our meeting here today will give the impetus for the necessary revitalization of our union. As various groups all over the world are coming together in order to promote their interests in the international scene, I am sure that the next few hours we will be spending here will afford us the opportunity of discussing those problems and thereby offer hopes to our respective peoples. I thank you very much for your kind attention.

### **Liberia's Sawyer Praises Union**

*AB1302160592 Freetown SLBS Radio in English  
2000 GMT 12 Feb 92*

[Excerpts] The presidents of Guinea and Liberia left Freetown this afternoon after attending a one-day summit meeting which was held at the Bintumani Conference Center in Freetown. Opening the summit this morning, host president, Joseph Momoh, said the meeting provided an opportunity for them to review all their joint efforts in the past two years to resolve the Liberian crisis, and to develop new strategies and adaptations in order to buttress their joint efforts. [passage omitted]

In his speech, interim president, Dr. Amos Sawyer of Liberia, said the destiny of the people of the Mano River Union [MRU] is not only interdependent, but we must strengthen and revitalize the union, using it as a foundation instrument in the achievement of peace, understanding and cooperation, and open new dimensions for development. The Liberian leader said Liberians owe an important debt of gratitude to ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], and the leaders of Nigeria, Ghana, The Gambia, and Senegal, among others. He noted with regret, the rebel incursion into Sierra Leone, adding that we look forward to a bright future where the collaboration between the member states will strengthen our unity and resolve to look at the future with prosperity. President Sawyer said the social fabric of the MRU has been under serious test, and described the union as the true symbol through which peace and development can be achieved.

Earlier, President Momoh and visiting Presidents Lansana Conte and Dr. Amos Sawyer drove in a motorcade from State House along the main streets of Freetown to the Conference Center, where they were wildly cheered by onlookers. On arrival at the Conference Center, both presidents, Lansana Conte and Dr. Amos Sawyer, inspected a military guard of honor with music provided by the band of the Republic of Sierra Leone Police Force.

### **'Final Communique' Issued**

*AB1402103292 Freetown SLBS Radio in English  
2000 GMT 12 Feb 92*

["Final communique" following deliberations by the Mano River Union heads of state, issued in Freetown on 12 February—read by Ahmed Ramadan Dumbuya, minister of foreign affairs for Sierra Leone]

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency Major General Dr. Joseph Saidu Momoh, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone, their excellencies General Lansana Conte, president of the Republic of Guinea, and Dr. Amos Sawyer, president of the Interim Government of National Unity of Liberia, paid a one-day friendly working visit to the Republic of Sierra Leone on Wednesday, 12 February 1992. Their Excellencies General Lansana Conte and Dr. Amos Sawyer were accompanied, respectively, by the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Guinea, Mr. Ibrahima Sylla, and the special presidential envoy, Republic of Liberia, Dr. H. Boimah Fahnbulleh. On the Sierra Leone side, the minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Ahmed Ramadan Dumbuya, was in attendance.

The three heads of state held fruitful discussions within the framework of mutual understanding on matters relating to the subregion, in particular, as well as African and international issues, in general. Based on the common interest and destiny of their peoples, the three heads of state reaffirmed the solidarity of their governments and their determination to do everything possible to restore peace and stability in the subregion, as well as to promote the economic and social well-being of their people. Convinced that the Mano River Union has the framework for ordering political, economic, and social cooperation among the member states, the three heads of state resolved to revitalize the Mano River Union.

The three heads of state comprehensively reviewed the situation in Liberia and decided to mount a Mano River Union diplomatic initiative to sensitize member states of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] as well as the international community about the true nature of the Liberian conflict. The three heads of state expressed grave concern over the activities of certain Western countries who have been engaged in commercial transactions with the National Patriotic Front of Liberia rebels, thereby, providing them with financial resources to continue the conflict in Liberia. The three heads of state further resolved to make a greater effort to put an end to rebel activities in the region.

In this connection, the three heads of state called upon the National Patriotic Front of Liberia to cooperate with ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] with a view to implementing fully the decisions of Yamoussoukro IV in order that peace may return to Liberia.

President Joseph Saidu Momoh took the opportunity to once again acknowledge his gratitude for the assistance provided by the Government of the Republic of Guinea, the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the People's Republic of China, the Arabic Republic of Egypt, and all those who have come to the aid of Sierra Leone to combat this unprovoked war imposed on her people.

President Momoh paid glowing tribute to the officers and men of the Guinean military contingent, the Sierra Leone Military Forces, and the Special Security Division of the Sierra Leone Police Force for the gallantry displayed in containing this unprovoked war.

In view of recent developments in the international scene, the three heads of state expressed the view that the Mano River Union, the Economic Community of West African States, and the African Economic Community are ideal vehicles for the promotion of progress, development, and stability of our peoples. They considered the promotion of inter-African cooperation as a necessary prerequisite for the mobilization of important human and natural resources for a sound and balanced development of our states.

The three leaders congratulated the newly elected secretary general of the United Nations, Dr. Butrus Butrus Ghali, and pledged to support him in his onerous task of reforming the organization so that it may best respond to the challenges of the 1990's and beyond.

The three leaders reaffirmed their strong support for the inviolability of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of states. They observed that the peaceful settlement of disputes constitutes the most reliable means of eliminating the causes of tension and maintaining peace and security between peoples.

At the end of their visit, their excellencies General Lansana Conte, president of the Republic of Guinea, and Dr. Amos Sawyer, president of the Interim Government National Unity of Liberia, expressed profound gratitude to the people and the Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone and in, particular, to his excellency Major General Saidu Momoh, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone, for the warm and fraternal reception extended them and their entourage during their stay in Sierra Leone.

Done at Freetown, this day of February 1992.

**Chad****Government Seeks To Curb 'Insecurity' in Ndjamen***AB2002105092 Ndjamen Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 19 Feb 92*

[Text] Today is the third day of the general strike called by the Chadian League of Human Rights, the third day of a strike that was massively observed in the capital. Public and private sectors were all closed down.

As you know, Mr. Behidi's funeral took place in Ndjamen yesterday. Some 100,000 persons—old persons and women—accompanied, by foot, the late Joseph Behidi to his resting place.

In the face of this situation, and in the face of this new upsurge of insecurity in the capital, the government met yesterday at an extraordinary session extended to the Provisional Council of the Republic and to the Executive Committee of the Patriotic Salvation Movement. Measures aimed at curbing the atmosphere of insecurity were taken: the immediate demilitarization of the city of Ndjamen and the encampment of soldiers outside the capital; the absolute ban on carrying weapons in the city and carrying weapons on board vehicles with the exception of persons on special mission; the systematic search of vehicles for weapons; the strict ban on movement of any military vehicle toward Ndjamen without permission from the chief of general staff of the Armed Forces or the chief of staff of the Army; the recovery of weapons illegally possessed by civilians and soldiers; the ban on the wearing of long scarves and cowls in town; the creation of security units in all districts of Ndjamen; and the reactivation of the martial court.

The council also underlined the rapid implementation of the measures already taken to reorganize the national Army and to rehabilitate the police service. An interministerial committee, comprising the ministers of defense, interior, information, justice and foreign affairs was set up. It will be chaired by the prime minister, who will monitor the immediate implementation of the above-mentioned measures.

**Gabon****Congo's Ganga on Talks With Bongo, Oye-Mba***AB1902181592 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 18 Feb 92*

[Interview with Congolese Foreign Minister Dieudonne Ganga by Jean-Valere Mbinamanza in Libreville on 18 February—recorded]

[Text] Congolese Foreign Minister Dieudonne Ganga arrived this morning in Libreville where he was received by President Omar Bongo and Prime Minister Casimir Oye-Mba. The Congolese foreign minister told Jean-Valere Mbinamanza that he had two messages for the

Gabonese president and his prime minister from President Denis Sassou-Nguesso and Prime Minister Andre Milongo:

[Begin recording] [Ganga] These two messages concern the bilateral and secular relations between our two peoples and countries. I took advantage of my audience to explain to President Omar Bongo and Prime Minister Casimir Oye-Mbathe the policy of good-neighborliness, which was confirmed by Act 036 of the Sovereign National Conference.

[Mbinamanza] You have arrived in Gabon at a unique time in the relations between the two countries. We know that the railroad cooperation between the two countries has been suspended and that there have been meetings on this issue between experts and political leaders from both countries. Did you talk to President Omar Bongo and the Gabonese prime minister about this?

[Ganga] We talked about this issue, among others. I can assure you that there is willingness on both sides and that negotiations are continuing.

[Mbinamanza] Is Congo undertaking these efforts because it is willing to resume cooperation on the railroads with Gabon?

[Ganga] It is due to the willingness of both sides, Gabon and Congo.

[Mbinamanza] Mr. Minister, do you agree that the suspension of cooperation on the railroads had social consequences in Congo and resulted in, to be more precise, the lay-offs of workers at the Congolese Railroad Cooperation?

[Ganga] I can assure you that this unfortunate situation caused great losses for the Congolese people, especially those living in the region where the Comilog railroad passes through. There were also some social disturbances by Comilog workers, but, as I have told you, negotiations are on going and we will soon know the outcome. [end recording]

It should be recalled that railroad cooperation between Congo and Gabon was suspended following a collision on 5 September 1991 between a Congolese passenger train and a locomotive of the Congolese Comilog Company which was chartered by the Congolese National Railroad Company. This accident claimed the lives of about 100 people. Gabon was forced to suspend the railroad cooperation following a hasty conclusion by a Congolese official that Gabon was responsible for the catastrophe.

**Prime Minister Warns Against Antidemocratic Acts***AB2002144292 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 19 Feb 92*

[Text] Gabonese Prime Minister Casimir Oye-Mba issued a strong warning last night to the National Rally



of Lumberjacks [RNB] and its leader, without mentioning their names. In a radio and television message, the leader of the Gabonese Government strongly condemned RNB supporters for orchestrating acts of violence, that are likely to compromise, according to him, the ongoing democratic process in the country as well as national unity. Apparently, the Gabonese Government wants to play it tough in the face of the rising political and social tension that Gabon has been experiencing over the past few weeks. Casimir Oye-Mba announced a series of measures aimed at putting an end to what he described as antidemocratic acts:

[Begin recording] For those whose poorly disguised aim is to force the government to resort to brutal, blind, and perhaps bloody repression as in other (?countries), we want to tell them that we are aware of the trap they have set for us and for the nation. As leaders of the people, of all people in this country, we do not want, and we should not fall into that trap but we cannot, and we should not give those who want to destroy our country free hands to do so either. [end recording]

#### **University Students Suspend Strike 'Temporarily'**

AB1902140292 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1230 GMT 18 Feb 92

[Text] There is probably a move towards defusing the student crisis in Gabon. As you are aware, the country's two universities have been closed down over the past two weeks but, today, students have come into a better mood by temporarily suspending their strike action. Here is the statement by Blaise Lesure, the Gabonese student spokesman, interviewed by Omer Lounde Ndandi.

[Begin recording] [Lesure] The students' general meeting has decided to suspend the strike by taking into account

the satisfaction of one of the two demands, namely, the abrogation of the legislation creating the former students' association, and also, in order to permit the government to better define conditions for reopening the two universities. Nonetheless, students maintain their second demand and rely on the next association to debate this problem. Also, this morning's meeting came out with an act instituting a movement for the defense of students' interests.

[Ndandi] One can say that negotiations between the minister of higher education and students are going on very well.

[Lesure] Frankly, the negotiations were difficult but we have all the same succeeded in reaching an understanding on a number of issues. The government explained that it was no longer possible, financially, to meet the scholarship demands but that students were right concerning the problem of their association. A document on this was prepared and presented. It is yet to be published officially. This shows that we already have some satisfaction. The union struggle continues. [end recording]

#### **Zaire**

#### **Death Toll of 16 Feb Demonstration Said To Rise**

LD1902234192 Paris Radio France International  
in French 0630 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Text] The governor of Kinshasa has published a new toll of 17 victims following the march by Christians last Sunday [16 February] and the events that took place there.

The Zairian League for Human Rights has said there were 32 deaths.

**Djibouti****President Criticizes France Over Defense Accord***LD1902171192 Paris Radio France International  
in French 2230 GMT 19 Feb 92*

[Excerpts] In Djibouti President Hassan Gouled is unhappy with the stand taken by France. In an interview for the French daily LIBERATION, he accuses France of not observing the defense agreement between the two countries. Philippe Lesmaries reports:

[Lesmaries] We have proof that we are faced with foreign invasion, the Djibouti president says in his interview. Therein lie our differences with our French friends, who do not observe the defense agreement. In his indictment against France, the Djibouti president says he put forward the idea of setting up a joint military force to counter the rebellion, but that Paris did not agree to this. [passage omitted]

The Djibouti head of state admits that in order to get out of his difficulties, he asked for help from China. When you are in dire straits you will do anything, he said.

**Kenya****FORD-KANU Clash; Official Blames Saitoti***AB1902193492 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 19 Feb 92*

[Interview with Raila Odinga of the Forum for the Restoration for the Democracy (FORD) in Nairobi by BBC reporter John McKellor in London—live; from the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There has been a quite a punch in Ngong township, 10 kilometers north of the Kenyan capital Nairobi. It all happened when the opposition Forum for the Restoration for the Democracy, FORD, tried to open an office in the township. It seems that someone did not want an opposition presence there. FORD official Raila Odinga was involved in the rumpus. On the line to Nairobi, John McKellor asks him what happened:

[Odinga] In the morning we received information that some thugs were being ferried from outside the Ngong area to come and disrupt the function. We called the local police and expressed our fears and also appealed to them to provide security at the function. However, as we arrived in Ngong township, we were ambushed by a gang of thugs who carried stones, sticks, swords, and several other [words indistinct]. We were attacked and several of our people sustained injuries; some of them very serious. I was personally hit on the back of my head and I have just received four stitches. All in all about 12 of our people have sustained injuries and are either at the (international) hospital or at the Nairobi hospital undergoing treatment.

[McKellor] Now, is there any indication as to who is responsible?

[Odinga] Yes, uh, there is no doubt at all that the vice president, Professor George Saitoti, who is also the member of parliament for this constituency is behind this tragedy. He has vowed in the past that he would not allow FORD to open offices in his constituency. We were also told that some of the vehicles carrying the people belong to Professor Saitoti.

[McKellor] Now this is a pretty serious accusation to make, apart from the fact that he has said he would not allow FORD office to be set up in his constituency. Do you have any other evidence to support your accusations?

[Odinga] I think the most glaring evidence is the fact that two of the Land-Rovers carrying the people belong to Professor Saitoti. This confirms it.

[McKellor] Now, you say in this interview that you had heard there would be trouble. Were you not courting trouble by going ahead?

[Odinga] We were assured by the officer commanding the police station that security would be provided by the police. So it was on that basis that we traveled to that place. We were shocked to see that the police were conspicuously absent. The whole of these events took about 10 minutes and happened not very far away from Ngong police station.

[McKellor] Now, you been driven out of Ngong. What are you going to do now?

[Odinga] We are going back to Ngong and open the offices.

**Further on Clash***EA2002152492 Nairobi KTN Television in English  
1800 GMT 19 Feb 92*

[Text] A FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy] activist and a member of its interim executive committee, Wambui Otieno, was today seriously injured when her car was pelted with stones and clubbed as she drove into Ngong town [near Nairobi], where her party was due to officially open an office. She was taken to a Nairobi hospital.

A serious fight between FORD and KANU [Kenyan African National Union] supporters erupted in the town as FORD officials started arriving. Eyewitnesses told KTN that Wambui was the first to arrive. She was immediately surrounded by several people who started hitting and breaking the windows of her car.

Tension was still high by the time the KTN crew arrived in the town. Armed police were still patrolling the area with several youths flashing the FORD sign. A source said FORD officials were blocked from getting to their office.

### Vice President on Subsidies for Parastatals

EA1902130592 Nairobi KNA in English 1715 GMT  
18 Feb 92

[Text] Nairobi, 18 Feb (KNA)—The vice-president and minister for finance, Prof George Saitoti, today dismissed a claim by the opposition Democratic Party (DP) last Saturday [15 February] appearing in a section of the local press that the government was using Kshs [Kenyan shillings] 28 billion annually to subsidise loss-making parastatals as entirely false. Prof Saitoti said that the 1991/92 budget provides for total grants and subventions to parastatal bodies of Kshs 1.2 billion, excluding subventions to [the] national cereals produce board of Kshs 714 million for market stabilisation and the strategic food reserve. He gave the corresponding figures for the previous years as Kshs 736 million for 1990/91 and Kshs 945 million for 1989/90. These figures are nowhere near the Kshs 28 billion.

The vice-president, who was addressing a press conference in the Treasury today, advised that it is necessary for political leaders to be responsible and verify their facts before they are presented to the public. Prof Saitoti underlined that these sums were voted by Parliament in the budgets of [the] respective years and therefore it is not "looting" or "plundering" as had been claimed at the DP meeting. Prof Saitoti expressed concern in that the use of such expressions merely misguides the public.

As regards debt service payments, the vice-president reiterated that one should not lose sight of the fact that the loans were guaranteed by the government under approval of the Parliament and the government is therefore obliged to service the debts when the parastatals concerned are unable to pay them in time. He emphasised that there is no "looting" or "plundering" involved here either, adding that in fact many parastatals have reimbursed the government subsequently to such payments being made on their behalf.

At the same time, the vice-president agreed that there were some loss-making parastatals which had caused the government deep concern, adding that the government had embarked on a far-reaching reform programme to address these problems.

Prof Saitoti gave a break-down of the actual payments that the government made on behalf of parastatals as Kshs 1.3 billion for 1990/91, Kshs 0.3 billion in 1989/90 and Kshs 0.3 billion in 1988/89, which, on the average, is nowhere near the figure of Kshs 28 billion.

The vice-president also took exception with the manner in which the name of the institution of the presidency was brought into the picture with disdainful disrespect. Prof Saitoti stressed that the institution of the presidency deserves nothing less but great respect [as received] from all Kenyans. The institution is the embodiment of unity and security and it behoves members of the opposition to show respect to His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi. He said they were at liberty to criticise others, but

any responsible politician should show first and foremost respect to the head of state.

Prof Saitoti advised politicians to address issues and refrain from indulging in personal vendettas and abuses. He also advised media communicators to place their country first and to ensure that the security of this country was never compromised.

The press conference was also attended by the permanent secretary in the office of the vice-president and Ministry of Finance, Dr. W.K. Koinange, the financial secretary, Mr. Donald B. Kimutai, and the economic secretary, Prof T.C.I. (?Ryan).

### Uganda

#### Zairian Refugee Influx Reportedly Doubles

AB1902144592 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 18 Feb 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Southwest Uganda is suffering from a growing refugee problem. It is being caused by fear among people living across the border in Zaire who have become terrified of their own army, and as Eppajar Ojullu reports in this telex from Kampala, the number of Zairians entering Uganda has more than doubled since the influx started earlier this month.

[Begin studio announcer recording] By last weekend the number of Zairian refugees in Uganda's border district of Kasese and Bundi Bugio had risen to about 4,000 from the initial figure of 2,000. District officials told me today that so far some 2,000 have entered Bundi Bugio District in the Ruwenzori Mountains. The refugees are saying that they fled from anarchy following the total breakdown of normal government authority in their home province of Kivu. They accused Zairian troops of brutality.

The refugees say they originally came into Uganda in the hope of informing the Zairian ambassador in Kampala about their plight. Communications between Kivu and the Zairian capital, Kinshasa, 3,000 km away, have long since broken down. But on reaching Uganda the refugees changed their minds out of fear of victimization if they go back.

In Kasese District, one parish alone has registered some 1,200 refugees. The refugees are all of the same ethnic group as their Ugandan neighbors and so most are living among the local population, causing considerable overcrowding in the villages near the border. An official of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] who visited the area over the weekend, told me that government officials in Kasese had told him that last week several children had died of cholera. He added that the UNHCR was in the process of sending relief assistance but did not elaborate on when it might arrive. [end recording]

**De Klerk, Swiss Secretary of State Holds Talks**

*MB1502132092 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English  
0300 GMT 15 Feb 92*

[Text] Swiss Secretary of State Klaus Jacobi says he will tell business and other leaders in Switzerland to give preference to South Africa once the situation has normalized here. Speaking after talks with President F.W. de Klerk, Mr. Jacobi said that Switzerland had always considered South Africa an important country and had never believed in sanctions against it.

On negotiations, he said that it was important that no preconditions be set, and that every participant be willing to compromise. President de Klerk said the talks with Mr. Jacobi, the highest ranking Swiss official to have visited South Africa, had been constructive.

**Spanish Business Delegation Arrives on Visit**

*MB1502162792 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English  
1500 GMT 15 Feb 92*

[Text] A 22-member Spanish business delegation has begun a week-long fact-finding tour of South Africa. The tour has been organized by the Spanish-South African Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the South African Department of Foreign Affairs.

The Spanish businessmen are scheduled to meet representatives of the South African Electricity Supply Commission, known as Eskom; the South African company that produces oil from coal, SASOL [South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corporation]; and the South African Chamber of Mines.

The Spanish-South African Chamber of Commerce and Industry says the tour of the Spanish delegation is particularly important because of the holding of the Olympic Games, the Seville World Expo, and the World Energy Conference in Spain this year, all of which provide new opportunities for South African businessmen.

**Government, Israeli Delegation Begin Talks 17 Feb****Discuss 1991 Memorandum**

*MB1802054492 Johannesburg SABA in English  
1940 GMT 17 Feb 92*

[Text] Pretoria Feb 17 SABA—A visiting Israeli delegation on Monday [17 February] held talks with the South African Government, the Department of Foreign Affairs said.

The discussions were in the context of a memorandum of understanding signed by the ministers of foreign affairs of Israel and South Africa in November 1991 during President F.W. de Klerk's state visit to Israel.

The memorandum made provision for the development of cooperation arrangements in various fields between the two countries, the statement said.

"The focus of present discussions is cooperation in the fields of education and culture; science and technology; tourism; finance; trade; agriculture and environmental issues—particularly conservation."

A further statement would be released on completion of the talks on Wednesday.

**Talks Conclude 19 Feb**

*MB1902200092 Johannesburg SABA in English  
1918 GMT 19 Feb 92*

[Text] Pretoria Feb 19 SABA—Israeli and South African officials on Wednesday rounded up bilateral talks which started on Monday.

The Department of Foreign Affairs said in a statement issued in Pretoria the talks were aimed at discussing details of joint cooperation arrangements.

"The discussions focussed on the fields of science and technology, education and culture, agriculture, trade, finance, tourism and environmental conservation," the statement said.

It continued: "Both sides committed themselves to pursue these matters further in future discussions."

"The proceedings were conducted in a friendly and constructive atmosphere and the Israeli side expressed its gratitude for the hospitality shown to them by their South African hosts."

**Record Turnout in Potchefstroom; CP Said Favored**

*MB1902201892 Johannesburg SABA in English  
2003 GMT 19 Feb 92*

[Text] Potchefstroom Feb 19 SABA—A 76 percentage poll was recorded in the Potchefstroom by-election on Wednesday—a South African by-election record, according to political analyst Donald Simpson.

Out of a total of 23,083 voters, he said, 17,546 voters cast their votes by the time the polling closed.

According to Mr Simpson, it is the same percentage turnout as in the 1989 general election.

Meanwhile Prof Japie Spoelstra of the University of Potchefstroom on Wednesday night predicted a Conservative Party [CP] majority of 750 votes.

According to Prof Spoelstra, factors which would have influenced the result are the importance of education in the town and the adverse timing of the education cuts; the new social assistance bill which will affect some 4,000 pensioners in the town; and the way in which the three-day Parliament was introduced.



He added another negative factor for the National Party was the way in which Finance Minister Barend du Plessis handled the party's campaign in the town. It was felt that it fell short of what was required.

Mr Simpson predicts a CP victory of at least 1,500 votes.

#### **CP Wins With 2,140 Majority**

*MB1902203692 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2029 GMT 19 Feb 92*

[Text] Potchefstroom Feb 19 SAPA—The Conservative Party [CP] won the Potchefstroom byelection on Wednesday night with a 2,140 majority in a 75.36 percentage poll.

#### **AZAPO on By-Election Results**

*MB2002130692 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1204 GMT 20 Feb 92*

[Text] Pietersburg Feb 20 SAPA—The Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) on Thursday [20 February] said the National Party [NP] would use its defeat in the Potchefstroom by-election to push through a settlement at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] by posing the rightwing as a serious threat.

AZAPO was responding to the Potchefstroom result in which CP [Conservative Party] candidate Andries Beyers defeated his NP opponent Theuns Kruger by a 2,140 majority.

Saying the election was of little significance to black people, AZAPO media liaison officer Khangale Makhado said the NP was in a confused state.

"They are more confused and in a hurry and we see that, in their desperation, they are now going to settle for anything using the defeat to pressurise those in Codesa.

"This will result in settlements that will not bring any meaningful change to millions of our people and AZAPO, therefore, will definitely fight all quick-fix solutions," said Mr Makhado.

#### **President De Klerk Announces Referendum 'Soon'**

*MB2002124992 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1240 GMT 20 Feb 92*

[Text] Parliament Feb 20 SAPA—The State President Mr F.W. de Klerk announced on Thursday that a referendum would be held soon.

If he lost the referendum, he said he would resign, Mr De Klerk said. He would announce the question for the referendum early next week and it would be held as soon as possible after that.

#### **ANC Convenes 'Urgent' Meeting**

*MB2002132792 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1318 GMT 20 Feb 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 20 SAPA—An urgent meeting was convened at African National Congress [ANC] headquarters in Johannesburg on Thursday afternoon to discuss State President F.W. de Klerk's announcement that a referendum for whites would be held shortly.

Mr de Klerk announced in Parliament on Thursday that the referendum would be held to test support for continuing negotiations.

If white voters decided against the continuation of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa) Mr de Klerk said he and the National Party government would resign, paving the way for a whites-only election.

A date for the referendum as well as the question to be asked would be announced early next week, he said.

An ANC spokesperson told SAPA immediately after the announcement that senior ANC members were meeting on the issue and a statement would be released later on Thursday.

#### **Mandela Reviews ANC's Nationalization Policy**

*MB1602134392 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES  
in English 16 Feb 92 p 1*

[Article by Edyth Bulbring, political reporter]

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] is to draw up an investment code of conduct to allay foreign investors' fears of nationalisation by a future government.

But, said ANC president Nelson Mandela at a press conference yesterday, nationalisation was still the ANC's official policy.

He was speaking after a three-day bosberaad, or "bush indaba" [conference], of the ANC's national working committee which ended on Friday.

"Nationalisation is seen by the ANC as the only strategy to address the problems facing a new democratic government to redress imbalances created by apartheid," he said.

However, he conceded that on his recent trip to Davos, Switzerland, where he had participated in a world economic forum, he could not win industrial leaders over to the ANC's policy.

"There was great hostility towards nationalisation and I was unable to persuade industrial leaders that it was not threat to their investments.

"This is a matter of great concern because the ANC wants foreign investment in South Africa once an interim government is installed."

He said it would be the first task of an interim government to lift sanctions—besides the oil and arms embargo—and to encourage investment.

"Foreign investors have to be confident that their investments will not be nationalised," he said.

"I told the international community the ANC was drawing up an investment code which would protect their investments from nationalisation.

"I will also make representations to the ANC's national executive committee on my experiences in Davos. But it will be premature to speculate on the outcome of these discussions," he said.

He added that the ANC would also embark on several strategies to allay white, Indian and coloured fears of domination.

Mr Mandela said the ANC attached great importance to this question as the organisation opposed black domination as much as it did white domination.

He said whites would play a crucial part in a democratic South Africa because of their knowledge, skills and vast resources.

"However, the ANC is still adamant in opposing a government referendum on changes to the constitution that involve a white veto on a majority decision," he said.

#### **Mandela Addresses President 100 Club 17 Feb**

##### **Views Sanctions, 'Population' Control**

*MB1702140092 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1338 GMT 17 Feb 92*

[Text] Cape Town February 17 SAPA—Questions concerning population control and the full and final lifting of sanctions would only be addressed once an interim government was in place, the president of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr Nelson Mandela, said here on Monday [17 February].

"Sanctions will remain until the objectives for which they were introduced have been attended to," he told a capacity audience at the President 100 Club luncheon.

These objectives remained the removal of apartheid and blacks getting the vote.

"We are flexible and imaginative. We have already taken initiatives to have air links restored and sport organisations united. It was the ANC and not the government or whites who took the initiative to see that cricket got back onto the world stage or that rugby or athletics could do the same.

"We are more concerned than many for the lifting of sanctions.

"We have asked for an immediate interim government which will supervise the transfer to a democratic government. As soon as this is in place—and we believe it could be within three months—it will immediately lift all sanctions except for the arms and oil embargoes which will go as soon as a new constitution has been installed.

"Stop sitting on the fence and demand that the government complies with this demand. If you join us in this demand, these sanctions could be over in three to six months."

He said the level of unemployment was unacceptable—"It's a disaster. Our economy has stagnated and there has been no maximum production because our workers have had no incentive to increase production. This is a situation of great concern".

Whether one was part of a regime or a freedom fighter, one still wanted to see people put food in their stomachs, have decent houses and education and medical facilities.

"People need to be given hope so they have no fear for the future.

"Don't blame the ANC but yourselves for the sanctions. For the last 42 years we have been faced with the most cruel form of oppression but you kept quiet because you did not want to burn your fingers. For this reason we had to consider strategies which would meet this situation.

"It is the government, not the people, which decides what the oppressed do."

Sanctions had been introduced to convince the government to abandon apartheid and to give blacks the vote, neither of which had been achieved.

Replying to a question on what the ANC intended doing about population control, Mr Mandela said the population was growing faster than the capacity to produce resources.

"The control of population is very important but we have to wait for the right moment.

"People say, rightly or wrongly, that Africa does not have a population commensurate with the size of the continent and that it needs more manpower.

"When a democratic government is in place, that is the instrument to be used to educate people about the benefits of population control. There is, at present, great hostility towards this concept."

##### **Rejects Possibility of White Veto**

*MB1702144792 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1436 GMT 17 Feb 92*

[Text] Cape Town Feb 17 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] rejected, without qualification, any referendum which would give the white minority veto on a new constitution, ANC President Nelson Mandela said on Monday [17 February].

"We do not see the logic or sense of spending years of time and energy on normalising the political situation in a country, having an interim government and elected constituent assembly in free and fair elections and then asking a white minority to reject or approve the new constitution," he told an audience at a President 100 Club luncheon.

"We reject, without qualification, any veto or referendum which will give a veto to the population group which forms the minority.

"The ANC is very firm in its resolution to continue on the road of certain universally accepted principles."

He said Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] had been an embodiment of the commitment that the political parties in South Africa had to shape the future of the country.

"We must move as quickly and as painlessly as possible towards our goal of a country that is free and at peace with its neighbours."

Some people now posed as democrats but had supported the hated system of apartheid for 42 years.

The violence besieging the country had to be ended by "all of us", Mr Mandela said.

"The peace accord was a joint effort and we cannot tolerate human lives being lost to appease the zealotry of one or other political party.

"We are disturbed that the perpetrators are never brought to book."

He said the country was facing many problems with the drought threatening to diminish food reserves which would cause food prices to rocket and result in the death of the poorest people.

"We must force the government to review its VAT [value-added tax] policy on food and basic commodities. VAT may be an effective system elsewhere, but as it is applied in South Africa it is insensitive to the poverty created by apartheid."

#### **ANC Said Ready for Power-Sharing Pact With NP**

*MB1702131592 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1100 GMT 17 Feb 92*

[Text] The secretary general of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa, says his organization is ready to enter into a power-sharing agreement with the National Party [NP]. He told the London-based FINANCIAL TIMES in an interview that the ANC would agree to bring in people from other parties into the government soon after a new constitution was adopted. This would be done even if the ANC were to win a large majority of votes.

However, Mr. Ramaphosa said that the ANC rejected a forced coalition with any party, adding that forced marriages did not work. Mr. Ramaphosa said that the ANC would welcome a new constitution with sufficient checks and balances to prevent one dominant party exercising power on its own.

#### **ANC's Mbeki Urges Left, Right To Join Codesa**

*MB1802162192 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 18 Feb 92*

[Text] ANC International Affairs Chief Thabo Mbeki has appealed to political organizations on the right and left to join Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]. Speaking at an IDASA [Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa] function in Durban today Mbeki said the CP [Conservative Party], AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] are making empty promises by saying they can destroy Codesa. Andrew Bolton has more:

[Bolton] Mbeki says in reality it doesn't make sense that the PAC, AZAPO, the CP, and AWB exclude themselves from Codesa. He says these groups that say they can destroy Codesa are making empty promises. Mbeki says they don't have the strength to stop or destroy Codesa. He says it will make a much better impact if they take part rather than trying to carry out a task that they cannot achieve.

The ANC international affairs head says self-determination is being discussed at Codesa and this should enable the CP to take part. He says the same applies to the left-wing who are excluding themselves from Codesa.

[Begin Mbeki recording] It is a matter of concern that organizations like the PAC and AZAPO are not participating in these processes either. [end recording]

Mbeki says he hopes these organizations will take decisions to enable them to take part in Codesa.

#### **Elected Body Should Draft Constitution**

*MB1802163692 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 18 Feb 92*

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] international affairs head, Thabo Mbeki says Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] should not draw up a new constitution. Andrew Bolton reports:

[Bolton] Mbeki says a new constitution for South Africa should be drawn up by an elected representative body. Speaking at the IDASA [Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa] function in Durban this afternoon, Mbeki said Codesa is not an elected body. He says the parties represented at Codesa enjoy varying degrees of legitimacy. Mbeki says a new constitution must be drawn up by an elected constituent assembly.

The ANC international affairs chief reiterated that his organization is opposed to ethnic or racial (?referenda). He says the government has placed itself in a tricky position by promising whites a referendum on constitutional change.

#### ANC's Boesak Criticizes International Community

MB1602175892 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1740 GMT 16 Feb 92

[By Johnny Masilela]

[Text] Pretoria Feb 16 SAPA—The international community and the tricameral parliament came under fire on Sunday when ANC [African National Congress] Western Cape Chairman Dr Allan Boesak addressed several hundred people at a rally in Pretoria's coloured township of Eersterust.

According to a SAPA reporter at the rally very few so-called coloureds attended the march or the rally.

The crowd consisted predominantly of people from Pretoria's black townships and there was no sign of any of the National Party's newly acquired coloured MPs from the House of Representatives.

Dr Boesak told the crowd that the destiny of the country would be decided by the people, not the international community.

"Our destiny will not be decided by Washington, not (former British Premier Margaret) Thatcher, not Germany," he told the chanting and ululating crowd.

Dr Boesak said Inkatha Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi was a leader because US President George Bush and local white-owned newspapers wanted him to be one.

Referring to the tricameral parliament, Dr Boesak said: "We never trusted people in the tricameral parliament. It must be dissolved."

He said State President F.W. de Klerk, Labour Party Leader Allan Hendrickse and the National People's Party leader Amichand Rajbansi should go, "so that Buthelezi can also go".

Scoffing at the excitement surrounding "coloured" parliamentarians who had crossed the floor to join the National Party, Dr Boesak said as far as he was concerned there were thousands of members of the ANC, and not "brown" or "yellow" ANC members.

In a separate interview afterwards, Mr Mike Dearham of the Eersterust branch of the ANC admitted there was a very low coloured turnout for the occasion.

He denied this could be calculated as an embarrassing signal for the ANC in the battle for the hearts and minds of the coloured people.

Mr Dearham said the ANC branch in Eersterust was still young and that many of the locals did not turn up because they were attending church.

However, many coloured people watched from behind their fences as the march toyi-toyed [demonstration dance] past.

#### Codesa Participants Hold Meeting 17 Feb

##### Interim Government Report Tabled

MB1702131692 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1037 GMT 17 Feb 92

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 17 SAPA—The first detailed report on interim government—with input from a variety of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] participants—was tabled at Codesa on Monday [17 February], and showed much still has to be done to arrive at a common position. SAPA obtained a copy of the report by the rapporteurs of Working Group Three, which is dealing with transitional arrangements. "The fact that there does not seem to be commonality on the structure or composition of the interim arrangement is going to delay the process of finalising the work of Working Group Three," the 15-page report says. The report was tabled at the working group's morning session on Monday, and is expected to be dealt with at length during the day.

The task set for the rapporteurs was to draw up a detailed report of the commonalities and areas of differences amongst the 19 Codesa participants on interim rule. "Although everybody seems to agree on the principle that an interim transitional body will be required, the suggestions tabled differ substantially," the report says. "Not all delegations have stated their positions. The possibility therefore exists that further options will be identified as the working group proceeds with its work." But the report adds: "There is substantial agreement as to the purpose and objectives of the interim government." These include that an interim government would have to:

- "Take full and effective control of: finance, media, foreign affairs, the security forces and all other governmental functions including the preparations for democratic elections;
- "Govern South Africa according to predetermined policies agreed upon at Codesa until a new constitutionally elected government, representing all the people of South Africa, is installed;
- "Identify methods of administering the TBVC [Transkei-Bophuthatswana-Venda-Ciskei] and self-governing states during the transition period;
- "Preserve constitutional and legal continuity;
- "Govern in accordance with a negotiated interim bill of rights which shall incorporate a code of conduct for political organisations;



- "Promote peace and stability so that fair and free elections can be guaranteed; and
- "Supervise the process of electing/appointing a constitutional-making body."

Also under purposes and objectives, the report lists four "key issues" that an interim government "should be":

- "Broad-based and inclusive, encouraging the parties outside codesa to participate;
- "Capable of addressing the question of terminating violence and creating stability and peace;
- "Accepted internationally in order to promote economic growth, resulting in job creation; and
- "Instrumental in the further levelling of the political playing field."

The fact that the Inkatha Freedom Party and Bophuthatswana government had not signed Codesa's declaration of intent is seen as an obstacle to interim rule, the report says. Other "issues, obstacles and preconditions" are listed as:

- "The on-going violence and instability in the country is not only an obstacle to the political process but also a deterrent for international investment;
- "Until the work of Working Group Four on the TBVC states is completed, it will prove difficult to finalise their participation in the interim arrangement;
- "The media is perceived as partisan and control thereof should be addressed immediately;
- "Control of the security forces must be addressed immediately; and
- "Incorporation/intergration of other forces into the SADF [South African Defense Force] and SAP [South African Police] should be addressed."

The report by the Codesa rapporteurs says it is "fairly commonly accepted" that an interim government will have specific executive and legislative functions. However, under "issues, obstacles and preconditions", the report says:

- "Pending the finalisation of the assignment of Working Group Two regarding the constitution-making body, agreement must be reached as to how the process leading to democratic elections will be managed;
- "Parties not represented at Codesa might prove to be an obstacle in this process. As before, the ongoing violence will also prove to be an obstacle. In addition to this the lack of trust between parties will have to be resolved so that it does not become an obstacle in the functioning of the (executive and legislature) bodies."

As for the structure of the executive and legislature during transition, the report cautions: "The proposals, however, reflect to a large extent divergent trains of thought, with only limited agreement."

On time frames, the report says although no specific time frames were stipulated by participants, indications are the majority of delegations feel a shorter rather than

longer transitional period is desirable. "Suggestions of time frames ranged from within a couple of months to two years. Some of the delegations pointed out that care should be taken not to opt for a 'quick-fix' approach."

The rapporteurs added the question of the involvement of the international community was still being dealt with by Working Group One, and was therefore largely omitted from their report.

The position of the TBVC states is debated within Working Group Four:

"Consequently, Working Group Three cannot resolve this issue before Working Group Four has finalised its work. With this in mind, the position of the delegations regarding the TBVC states have been omitted, including the question of regionality or unity."

The rapporteurs also warned: "Apparent commonalities that exist may disappear once the working group goes into the detail of each proposal."

Some delegations have placed preconditions on their participation in transitional arrangements, the report adds: "How these preconditions should be dealt with must be decided by the working group."

#### **Retracts Statement on Reincorporation**

*MB1702193292 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1913 GMT 17 Feb 92*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 17 SAPA—Codesa's [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] Working Group on the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states was forced on Monday [17 February] to retract a statement that "sufficient consensus" had been reached on reincorporation.

A number of delegations, including the South African Government, protested against the minutes of a previous meeting that said "sufficient consensus" had been reached.

"Sufficient consensus" is necessary under Codesa's terms of reference for a decision to carry weight.

The minutes now read that "several" parties favoured reincorporation, and that Bophuthatswana reserved its position. African National Congress [ANC] delegate Matthew Phosa told SAPA after the day's proceedings.

"The fact of the matter remains that the majority of the parties in the working group favour reincorporation," Mr Phosa insisted.

Plans for Working Group Four to break-up into four sub-committees were abandoned when it became clear that last Monday's minutes were not going to be accepted by some delegations.

Mr Phosa said that Foreign Minister Pik Botha, a government delegate, led the protest against the inclusion of the term "sufficient consensus".

According to the ANC/SA [South African] Communist Party [SACP] axis in the working group, only the Bophuthatswana delegation recorded its opposition to reincorporation last week. However, a senior government source disputed the claim, and said it was not an accurate reflection of Bophuthatswana's position.

He referred to the three options which Bophuthatswana had tabled at Codesa on the future of the TBVC states.

The position of the government, National Party, and Inkatha Freedom Party has been that the will of the people in the TBVC states had to be tested on reincorporation.

They said they would not oppose the outcome of a referendum, but at the same time one of the four states should be forced to reincorporate into South Africa.

The ANC/SACP axis was accused of trying to steamroll the group into accepting reincorporation.

After last week's debate government sources had predicted there would still be "lots of problems" within the working group.

#### **PAC Leader Accuses West of Masterminding Codesa**

*MB1502184792 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1840 GMT 15 Feb 92*

[Text] Globbersdal Feb 15 SAPA—The Convention for a Democratic South Africa [Codesa] was a monster created by State President F.W. de Klerk to keep the oppressed apart, PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] President Clarence Makwetu said on Saturday.

Addressing a PAC rally at Tafelkop village in Lebowa, Mr Makwetu accused the United States and other Western countries of having master-minded Codesa to protect their political and economic hegemony in southern Africa.

"The US has established a base in Botswana with the specific purpose of monitoring events in South Africa," he said.

Mr Makwetu said the US was also engaged in a campaign to urge Frontline States and other African countries to side-line the PAC for its anti-Codesa views.

He said the PAC would sacrifice the last man in establishing democracy in South Africa.

Representing traditional leaders at the rally Chief Boleu Rammupudu of Lebowa called for an end to black on black violence.

"As traditional leaders we believe that members of liberations movements are our subjects, therefore we appeal for healthy relationship between them and

#### **PAC President Says 'No' to Goldstone Commission**

*MB1802113192 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0912 GMT 18 Feb 92*

[SAPA PR Wire Service: "Makwetu - No to Goldstone Commission" issued by Pan Africanist Congress (P.A.C.) of Azania on 18 February]

[Text] Tuesday, 18 February 1992:

#### **Makwetu - No to Goldstone Commission**

On the 24th January in Cape Town at a public meeting of the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], I said, inter alia and I quote my exact words, "This regime has two faces. One to the outside world which shows them as enlightened reformers, the other the face of duplicity and murder.

Let me remind you of the facts:

—The Broederbond [secret Afrikaner brotherhood] is using the National Intelligence Service, through agents in the PAC to sow dissension and fratricidal strife in order to destabilise the PAC, according to a recent SUNDAY TIMES report.

—The 'third force' of killers of our people are rampant throughout the country. Military intelligence has provided paramilitary training to political organisation who have played a direct role in fomenting violence.

—The CCB [Civil Cooperation Bureau] are alive and well and are conducting their destabilising and murderous activity through over 40 front organisations and companies.

—Koevoet [Crowbar—Namibian police counterinsurgency unit] and Battalion 32 who are nothing but mercenary killers, operate against our people under the direct instruction of SADF [South African Defense Force].

—The killings fields of Natal are drenched in the blood of Africans. Country wide there were 1,246 murders and 831 cases of attempted murder in 1991. There has been 8,805 so-called 'unrest related' incidents in the same year. Millions of rands have been spent by this regime to promote this carnage of our people, and the PAC declares that it is hypocrisy of the highest order to pass strictures on the activities of APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army]. Commissions of enquiry into violence are a waste of time. The criminal can never investigate his own activities."

It is quite clear from what I said that the principal perpetrators of violence have not been brought to book.

Does Judge Goldstone have plans to summon the commander in chief of the SADF Mr de Klerk to answer widespread allegations that his army is engaged in the most notorious activities against my people. Will he be summoned to answer why he has not made a full public disclosure of the covert activities of some 40 state financed destabilising agencies? Is Judge Goldstone about to summon the so-called commissioner of police to account for the SAP's [South African Police] possible involvement in the train massacres on the Reef? Are the presidents of the principal organisations involved in violence being invited to testify why violence rages although they solemnly signed the peace accord? And what about Terreblanche of the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] and his "one Boer one roer [gun] movement"?

When I referred to commissions of enquiry into violence being a waste of time, it suffices to point out the farce and traversity of the Harms Commission enquiry into the hit squads of the CCB.

I must remind Judge Goldstone that the PAC considers this colonial settler regime as illegitimate and illegal. Whilst not detracting from his own personal integrity, we regard the entire apparatus of this racist state as illegitimate and a abrogation of the rule of law. Only a democratic parliament can enact laws which the citizenry of this country can respect.

I reject the invitation to give evidence at the Goldstone enquiry. If coerced by way of an "order" I will refuse to attend. If I am threatened with imprisonment because of my actions, my answer must be that I have suffered many years of imprisonment for my beliefs. The liberation of my people from white "baasskap" [assumed white superiority] is an aim which I cherish, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to pay the price of incarceration.

Clarence Makwetu - president - PAC

#### **Buthelezi: IFP Pushed Into Codesa Declaration**

*MB1602114792 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1027 GMT 15 Feb 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 16 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] was "dragooned" into signing the declaration of intent at the first plenary session of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] in December, IFP President Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said on Sunday [16 February]. He told a press conference at Jan Smuts Airport on his return from the United States that the IFP had been obliged to sign the declaration despite reservations.

This was a result of collusion between the ANC [African National Congress] and the government. "(ANC President) Mr Nelson Mandela said at the time he had reservations about signing (the declaration) but after discussions with the state president was persuaded to sign. We (the IFP) were pressurised during lunch to sign

the declaration. There was an effort to dragoon the delegation into complying despite our reservations. Is that democracy?"

He reiterated that the danger of collusion between the National Party [NP] and the ANC continued to exist and that Codesa could become a rubber stamp for their decisions. Chief Buthelezi refused to expand on this. Asked if he thought the ANC and the NP were conniving on the issue of an interim government, he replied: "Your guess is as good as mine."

#### **Buthelezi on Recent Talks With Conservative Party**

*MB1602102792 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0941 GMT 16 Feb 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 16 SAPA—No particular agreements had been reached between the Conservative Party [CP] and the Inkatha Freedom Party during recent discussions, Inkatha Freedom Party President Mangosuthu Buthelezi said on Sunday [16 February]. He said at a press conference at Jan Smuts Airport that he had told CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht that it would be a "good thing" if he put the party's views on self-determination to Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]. "But we have no particular agreements with the CP."

#### **Transkei Leader Criticizes De Klerk's Speech**

*MB1502071892 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0050 GMT 15 Feb 92*

[Text] Umtata Feb 14 SAPA—President F W de Klerk should explain how he planned to make Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] participants "civilised", Transkei's military ruler, Major-General Bantu Holomisa, said in Umtata on Friday [14 February]. In a response to comments made by Mr de Klerk in Potchefstroom, Gen Holomisa said if the state president was referring to Codesa participants as being "uncivilised", then he should: "Please indicate what programme of action he has in mind to make them civilised."

Mr de Klerk was quoted in the media as having told an NP [National Party] by-election rally in Potchefstroom on Thursday that the National Party will not agree to a new constitution which cannot assure there will be "a stable and civilised government". Gen Holomisa said such a statement when people were engaged at Codesa had "sent shockwaves throughout the ranks of the oppressed and voteless masses who may now be tempted to question the validity and relevance of the negotiation process".

It would be wise of President de Klerk and his associates to detail the characteristics and attributes of a stable and

civilised government to which he was prepared to surrender, Gen Holomisa said. President de Klerk's statement gave the impression the NP had certain non-negotiables. "This reinforces my earlier argument that the NP is using negotiations as an instrument to terminate South Africa's diplomatic isolation and economic strangulation," Gen Holomisa said.

#### **Auditor General's Report on CCB Budget Released**

*MB1902200792 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1803 GMT 19 Feb 92*

[Excerpt] Parliament Feb 19 SAPA—The SA [South African] Defence Force's [SADF] clandestine Civil Cooperation Bureau [CCB] cost R [rand] 19.12 million for the 1990/91 financial year and R1.48 million for 1991/92, the auditor-general's report on the appropriation and miscellaneous accounts found.

The report, tabled in Parliament on Wednesday, said the estimate approved for the CCB in 1990/91 was R22.38 million and R1.875 million for 1991/92.

The objective for the CCB had been changed from gathering target detail on hostile organisations for authorised actions outside the country in 1990/91 to closing down the CCB so it would "disappear from the scene" in 1991/92.

The offices of the CCB were finally closed down on August 1, 1991 and further payments were made directly by the SADF's special forces headquarters.

Two retrenchment packages for former CCB operatives had been approved.

The first package, which was similar to permanent force retrenchments, was refused by 23 CCB members and a second package was proposed.

All but three of the 23 who refused the first package took the second and some who accepted the first were granted the second package on grounds of equitability.

The entire CCB pension fund of R3 million had been paid out to one member, who had refused both retrenchment packages, by the insurance company.

"The member insists on the provision of certain indemnities before paying the money over to the SA Defence Force," the report said, adding the matter was in the hands of the state attorney.

Another of the members who did not accept the retrenchment package still had a trawler worth R2.5 million in his possession and attempts by the Navy to take the vessel had been unsuccessful.

The third dissident's departmental liabilities exceeded his package by R194,781. [passage omitted]

#### **South African, Namibian Press Review for 20 Feb MB2002111092**

[Editorial Report]

#### **BUSINESS DAY**

Mine Safety Increasingly Becomes Issue—The issue of mine safety is "rising fast on the industry's labour relations agenda, and it could not be too soon," says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 20 February. "The industry's record, particularly in gold mining, is nothing to be proud of." "The gold mining industry is in crisis, and extraordinary steps are needed to ensure its survival. But no mine owner or manager has the right unilaterally to increase employees' exposure to danger. Miners are entitled to make their own informed assessments of the risks involved in their work."

Double Taxation Benefit for Sports Sponsors Abolished—A second editorial on the same page points out the government has "rightly" abolished the double taxation benefit for sports sponsors, "now that it is no longer necessary to buy our way into international competition." "Sports sponsorship will remain good business, and with South African teams competing in real world events at last, media exposure will be greater than ever. It is up to sport to sell itself, and for companies to judge the true value of a deal—remembering that tax claims can still be made for legitimate marketing expenses."

#### **SOWETAN**

Students Use Wrong Tactics To Fight Bantu Education System—"The futility of some of the tactics used to fight Bantu Education becomes very obvious as one reads the tragic story of Tladi Technical High School in Soweto," says Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 20 February in a page 10 editorial. Vandals have smashed school walls, broken furniture, and classrooms have been "turned into stinking toilets." "The response from some people at the school was unbelievable: they clung to old, worthless slogans. They sent the inspectors packing, saying inspectors are still banned from the school." SOWETAN believes this behavior is "cutting off our noses to spite our faces. There are lots of things wrong with Bantu Education, whatever pseudonym they give it. But we don't have to lacerate ourselves in our attempts to correct the system."

#### **NEW ERA**

Editorial Urges Isolation of Baster Leader—Windhoek NEW ERA in English for 30 January-5 February in its page 10 editorial urges the government to "get tough with those instigating public disorder and confrontation in Rehoboth." The editorial refers to the demands by the Baster people, a Namibian ethnic group in Rehoboth, to retain ownership of their land allegedly given to them by Queen Victoria, saying their leader Kaptein Diergaardt is "instigating" the general public of Rehoboth "into



actions that are in total violation of the values cherished by this government." The country cannot afford unrest and the government is "faced with more pressing socio-economic problems. Certainly, this nation can do better without senseless daily demonstrations founded in self-interest." "Diergaardt must be isolated and contained in the interest of public order and the defence of democratic principles which more often than not get compromised everytime his ilk are allowed to take the law into their hands. This man is busy fanning dangerous fires."

#### \* Change in Social Attitudes on Race Evident

92AF0358A Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans  
3 Jan 92 p 11

[Report by Anneke Blaise: "Black faces at parties is not just a matter of being fashionable these days; Mixed socializing is a positive change of attitude in South Africa"]

[Text] The maid and her children are taken along to the restaurant these days. Business enterprises invite more and more black businessmen to social business functions.

To learn a black language is highly fashionable. Likewise, white women these days act nicely and invite black women to their suburban villas for a cup of tea. And Soweto and other townships are increasingly being "experienced" by whites.

But, writes Anneke Blaise in this article, the really in-thing is to have a number of blacks at a party in your home....

Although at the political level racial conflict still exists, at the micro level a positive change in attitude has been taking place in many South Africans.

The trend to invite colored people to white parties probably is not a passing fad. Afrikaners realize that they will really get to know each other as persons.

Is the time really ripe for something like that now? What do colored and black people think about that trend?

Is not perhaps that practice just a plan for self-preservation of whites? BEELD asked the opinion of a few well-known people—and heard some interesting remarks.

Thabo Job and his wife, Stella, both grew up in Sophiatown, the residential area of Johannesburg where a mixture of races lived in the early sixties.

Stella—she belongs to the Ikageng Women's Club and Women's Bureau—relates: "As a young child I had many friends: white, black, colored, Indian and Chinese. We spoke Afrikaans. It was a language which everyone was able to speak. For the children of Sophiatown color was not a problem...."

Until today, all through the apartheid era, the hate and the uprisings, the Jobs of Diepkloof, Soweto and their

children have been "colorblind." The trend to invite blacks to white parties is nothing new, in her opinion. From the time she was a young girl she has been going to white parties. Sometimes she and her husband are the only blacks at such parties, but it is not strange to her.

People are people, she says. It depends on how you are exposed to another person—it does not matter what the color of your skin is. For her the answer lies in the saying: "What you do not know, you fear."

She is a regular guest of her white friends in fancy residential areas in Johannesburg. Sometimes she even sleeps at their homes, for example in a so-called sun-room, until Thabo can pick her up after he has finished his work.

For her and her white friends that is normal.

The Jobs' circle of friends includes white professors and doctors who often come to their house in Soweto for the evening meal.

Stella believes that Afrikaners are among the most forthright people there are. "They will not say to my face that they hate me. But if they do not like me, they will tell me. In a decent manner. With the English you do not know where you stand. They are always friendly."

If there is a riot in the black neighborhood, her Afrikaner friends will call her, ask her if everything is all right, and even invite her to come sleep at their home.

For her "white" parties she does not doll herself up. "I wear my shawl, and my traditional black outfit. You invite a black person to a party just as you do a white person. Sometimes I know what people think: "Who is that black face among these white ones?"

The well-known colored Cape actor Shaleen Surtie-Richards believes that the new trend is somewhat artificial. For her it is not a question of race, but one of class. She believes that the whites who think these days that it is "in" to have colored people at their parties are people with guilty feelings.

She clarifies: "There is just as much racism among colored and black people as there is among white Afrikaners. Black and colored people absolutely will not invite *anyone* to their party."

She believes that it is not right to invite a servant to a function where the mayor is also present. Those two have nothing in common. At home that servant does not even eat at the same table as her employer. Then what can they suddenly have in common? she wants to know.

Shaleen says that she does not go around with blinders on. The New South Africa has nothing to do with her having white friends. "I have to thank the theater for that. For me it is not a question of having to have a white friend."

Shaleen says flatly that she has no problems with this sudden fashion which is cropping up.

Fifteen years ago she might have sung a different tune. "Due to the policy of the country and the apartheid laws, it was not easy to make friends over the color line. Things have changed."

At some functions where she is the only colored person, she knows she was only invited because of her name. That happens rarely, however.

Shaleen says that no one is as forthright as the Afrikaner. A white woman said to her a few years ago: "When the Group Area Act is eliminated, you can become my neighbor any time." Shaleen's answer was: "Madam, who says that I want to live next to you?"

She believes that a party is not the right opportunity to meet and get to know people of other races. "As the old saying goes: Sober people take notes; drunks forget bitterness. In a party mood everyone is your friend. If it is a business social, you mingle for business reasons. Tonight you socialize merrily and tomorrow you do not even greet that person on the street."

She does not believe that the time is ripe yet for coloreds to be invited "just because." She says: "Only if they are your friends and you have something in common should there be socializing."

Magazine editor Jane Raphael agrees. "I do not believe one should invite someone to one's home just because of skin color. The only true reason is friendship. And that cannot be forced. The novelty of including coloreds in your guest list is possibly just a Transvaal trend," she thinks.

Earlier this year Jane's magazine held an "Into Africa" social—not to bring blacks closer to whites, she thinks, but only because the doors of the rest of Africa have opened to South Africans. She says that what is seen on the social pages of magazines is not a faithful indication of the social trend in the country. "What is noticeable, however, is that photographers often include a few Blacks at largely White functions—and that exactly the opposite is true for a black magazine market.

What she does observe is that genuine bonds of friendship are being forged between whites and blacks.

She thinks that there was a period in South African history, about eight to nine years ago, when whites went out of their way to accommodate blacks. "But now, in the 'true' South Africa, it is a matter of values. Now we see a natural mingling."

TV personality Doreen Morris is considered to be one of the most popular black guests for white parties—and she regularly attends such parties. Blacks at white parties are largely invited purposefully, Doreen says forthrightly. She believes that these days it is "in" for some whites to tell other friends they had black guests.

"I do not have a problem with whites inviting me. There are many Afrikaans-speaking people whom I did not know before, and with whom I have a lot in common. We realize that as soon as we meet. Sometimes it seems as if we are already old acquaintances!"

What grieves her often and is unacceptable to her is when she is invited to a function where she is the only colored person. "I make sure to point that out to my hostess. I do not like that," she says.

Actor Soli Philander, alias Rosie September, does not think that pretense plays a role when black guests are invited to a white party. He believes there is possibly a small group of people—the so-called social butterflies—who invite black guests to prove a point.

He believes, however, that the real object of such mixed socializing is to build bridges, to extend the hand of friendship to one another, and also because those people truly care about each other as people.

Wilma Lawson-Turnbull, Johannesburg's social butterfly, says she has had black and colored friends since her university years, but she does add that she was always somewhat avant-garde.

She has been inviting friends from all racial groups since the early fifties. Even before the word "apartheid" was synonymous with the country it was not strange, in the world of creative arts, to have friends of a different race or invite them to a party at one's home, she says.

"What I notice these days is the trend of business people to invite black business people to business functions. It is as if businesses have suddenly awakened."

Dr. Louise Olivier, the head of the center for Children and Adult Guidance of the RGN [Council for Humanities Research] does not think that trend is a fad.

"It is positive. At the micro level a change in attitude has definitely taken place in all South Africans."

She does think, however, that the trend to invite blacks to a white parties was initially artificial. Today the tables are turned, and there is a natural consciousness and awareness in people that a change in attitude is necessary—"not only of whites toward blacks, but in all South Africans."

South Africans now realize that for many years they have believed myths about each other. "Just think of the myths men and women used to believe about each other. And how many more would the races not believe about each other?" she wants to know.

#### **Correction to Armscor Drops Saudi Arms Deal**

MB1602132692

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Arms Deal With Saudis Said Dropped", published in the 18 February Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT, page 14:

Column one, first paragraph, last sentence, make read: ...Saudi Arabia with 200 G-6 self-propelled guns... (correcting figure from "two" to "200" and rewording).

## Angola

### Government Discusses Issues at Multiparty Meeting

MB2002064092 Luanda Radio Nacional Network  
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Text] Bilateral meetings with the various political parties have been underway in Luanda since 18 February to discuss outstanding issues from the Multiparty Meeting. The government delegation is headed by Territorial Administration Minister Lopo do Nascimento, and includes the justice and health ministers, the deputy secretary general of the Council of Ministers, and a group of experts.

Speaking in Luanda this evening, Dr. Carlos Feijo, deputy secretary general of the Council of Ministers, said:

[Begin Feijo recording] In line with the decisions made at the Multiparty Meeting, the government had to meet with the political parties that attended that event in order to reach consensus on a number of outstanding issues. The latter include the number of signatures required by each party for registration purposes, the electoral system, revision of the Constitution [words indistinct].

I should add that the meetings are of a bilateral nature. We are all [words indistinct] parties have been invited. We have already met with various parties to discuss those issues. By and large the meetings have been very positive. We have a good working relationship with the political parties. We believe that we will be able to reach consensus in approving all laws on the democratization of Angola. [end recording]

Dr. Carlos Feijo (?did not rule out) the possibility of a second Multiparty Meeting once the ongoing bilateral meetings end.

### Government, UNITA, UN Hold Joint Meeting

#### Assess Bie Province Situation

MB2002063992 Luanda Radio Nacional Network  
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Text] Government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] officials represented at the Joint Political and Military Commission [CCPM], as well as UN Angola Verification Mission members today assessed in Bie the difficulties and progress being experienced with the implementation of the peace accords in that province. Speaking at the end of the meeting, Ambassador Antonio Monteiro, who represents the Portuguese Government at the CCPM, suggested that the extension of state administration, the impartiality of the police force, and the disarming of land mines are unfolding without major upheavals. [passage indistinct]

### Investigate Weekend 'Incidents'

MB2002063592 Luanda Radio Nacional Network  
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Text] Government, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], UN Angola Verification Mission-2, and Joint Verification and Control Commission officials, as well as members of the teams monitoring the impartiality of the police force met in Malange on 18 February to investigate the incidents reported in Calandula and Cangandala over the weekend.

UNITA supporters assaulted and expelled the commissioner of Cota Commune in Calandula District. Colonel Capata, commander of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] stationed in that region, has undertaken to impress on his men the need to prevent the repetition of such incidents.

[Begin Capata recording] The resolutions adopted at this meeting are irreversible. We will see to it that security is upheld. We will also enlighten our supporters in order to prevent a repetition of those incidents. [end recording]

FALA soldiers occupied two houses in Cangandala District. One of the residences belonged to businessman Luis Rafael. The joint delegation has instructed the UNITA representative in the district to return one of the buildings, as well as the keys of a warehouse which was forcibly entered.

The extension of state administration in Malange Province is scheduled to be completed at the end of February.

### \* Huambo School Trains Officers for New Army

92AF0284A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 7 Jan 92 p 2

[Article by Luisa Rogerio]

[Text] A whole new organization is being born 5 km from the center of the city of Huambo. Specifically, it is at a military facility that for 15 years operated as the Nicolau Gomes Spencer Officers' School that the embryo of the future unified army is developing. It is there that the first instructors are being trained, the ones who will be given the responsibility for training, with a national and non-partisan outlook, personnel who, like them, came from the ranks of the former warring armies. Thus they will begin to create the Angolan Armed Forces (FAA).

Inside the school building it is impossible to tell "who's who." Since they are impeccably dressed in the same greenish uniforms, all one can see is men engaged in meeting the challenge known as the FAA. Among the 50 officers enrolled are four lieutenant colonels, eight majors, 20 captains, and 18 lieutenants, furnished in equal numbers by each of the two parties. At the same

time, the 123 officers and enlisted men (NCO's, corporals, and privates) who will be part of the school's permanent staff are attending a professional refresher course.

Well cared-for playing fields and training grounds give one the distinct impression of being at a military barracks. Likewise, discipline is so strict that "outsiders" are not surprised when someone says "asking a lot of questions is forbidden." Evoking the names of big shots doesn't help, while the word "authorization" produces no practical effects without "written orders." But this rigorousness is not just for show. The school day begins at 0600 and ends at 2200. It is filled in various ways, including some free time inserted between the mandatory activities.

The military trainee's day begins early, before dawn. Gone are the days when one's weapon was the "companion for the night." The damp trenches have been replaced by nice white sheets stretched over new mattresses. However, duties come first. Strict observance of the rules that each one has learned means getting dressed, exercising, eating the light breakfast, etc. and finishing the morning tasks by 0800, when everyone must be in the classrooms. There is no reason for tardiness, but actually no one even considers being late.

The various tasks and the intervals measured by the clock leave some free time for gathering in front of the bulletin board, an inevitable stopping point for those on their way to the classrooms in the main building. This gives them a chance to read the directives, the administrative orders, and the menu for the week, for example—in short, useful information for school life. This also seems to be the preferred spot for exchanging news, jokes, and even to recall, in good military tradition, episodes associated with the war in which many of those present played important roles.

During this course, which began on the 13th of last month, the theoretical and practical subjects being taught are those considered most important by the CCFFA [Joint Commission on the Armed Forces], such as the Peace Accords, the Organization of the FAA, military salutes and honors, and teaching methodology. Filling out the curriculum are topics related to justice, discipline, (gun) firing and tactics, and military and civilian manners.

The five-week course includes 35 hours of instruction per week (a total of 175), which holds the students' attention in morning and afternoon sessions from Monday to Friday and on Saturday mornings. Because life goes on outside the barracks, leave is granted on the basis of the same criteria used in organized armies—such as not being assigned duty, having a "clean" record—and in the specific case of the school—satisfactory academic performance.

There are 40 instructors; half are of Portuguese nationality and the others are British and French. They help in the training and plan the curriculum. Other duties may

be assigned to them, provided the request is made in the manner stipulated in the Accords. Along with the Portuguese advisors came 15 tons of auxiliary materials (VCR's, slide projectors, etc.) and a relatively well-stocked library. According to Brigadier General Goncalves Aranha, coordinator of the Portuguese group at Huambo, the advisors from his country are a way of "providing assistance under the terms requested by Angola. Being a country of few resources, Portugal does not have a lot of funds, but it is sending its best officers."

Brig. Gen. Goncalves Aranha also explained that the courses will enable men who fought in opposing trenches to establish themselves as members of the FAA who, it is intended, will be "aware and proud of themselves." At the moment, attention is directed toward standardizing doctrine, because no one has "come here" to learn military techniques, in the strict sense of the term. Furthermore, one must remember, the ability of the future instructors was never in question. Selected by the "fine-tooth comb" method, the trainees from FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] have all attended military academies and those from FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] have proved to have a desirable level of knowledge and experience.

#### We Believe in the Plan

Sworn in last November as the top officials in the FAA High Command, Generals Joao Baptista de Matos and Abilio Camalata Numa are entrusted with conducting the process of building the Angolan army. In that capacity they have also taken over the leadership of the officers' schools until the conclusion of the present course, when the new organizational structure will be defined.

Whatever decision is made, it will always be the result of consensus. In a phase when dialogue is essential, they have gotten to know each other better and are going through what they call a unification of working methods. They have discovered they have quite a few traits in common and insist that their temperaments have never posed problems. On the contrary, they have adapted to each other perfectly, which "can only make the job easier," said Gen. Numa.

"I do not need to make much effort to understand my colleague. He is practical and pragmatic. He expresses his opinions and potential points of disagreement freely, and so we are always sure that we have made a decision without reservations," he added.

The two generals, who still do not have private offices, operate from a room that looks just like the others in the school. Almost everything is "topsy turvy." Only someone who knows the ropes can find what he is looking for in the midst of the apparent disorder. Several times we saw people using their knees as a table for signing documents, or standing out in the hall to study some document. But there is no complaining. "We are still getting settled, and time does not stand still. If we



wait for conditions to be right, then we will experience the kind of delays that no one wants," [Gen. Numa] explains.

Regardless of the time of day, it is not unusual to see the interim directors strolling through the facility and assisting—as they say—in monitoring everything in detail. They can just as well be found in the "director's office," as in the barracks, the mess hall, or a classroom, even before the day's activities begin.

When we asked them whether they had really forgotten the uniforms they had worn for 16 years, Joao de Matos did not try to disguise that affinity that each one still feels for the side he fought for, and Abilio Camalata recalled that under the accords, active duty military personnel will not be eligible to vote. However, they assured us that preferences and the basic right to choose does not diminish their faith in the plan to create armed forces that are rigorously nonpartisan and obedient to the appropriate sovereign bodies within the principle of subordination to the political authorities, as the Accords stipulate. Nor has the fact that they fought each other in the past created difficulties in day-to-day dealings at the facility.

"Except for the senior officers, once inside the school I cannot tell who came from FAPLA and who from FALA," said Gen. Matos. However, regardless of origins—whose lack of importance he insists on emphasizing—he points out that all he sees are military personnel who are fulfilling their obligations without worrying about who is giving the orders. "They themselves are not concerned about that. The relationship would surprise even the most skeptical, and I am sure that all are caught up in meeting this challenge."

As for the school building itself, which although it has not been completely repaired looks nothing like it used to, the restructuring is proceeding in three phases. The first phase involved restoration of the classrooms, barracks, and mess hall, areas that were considered vital to have ready before the courses could start. Once the second barracks building has been repaired, another 300 officers are to move in. Finally, it is expected that sometime in February everything will have been renovated.

The cost of the repair work, being done by the Portuguese firm of Tetra, was not disclosed. The Portuguese presence is also felt in the kitchen. Menus are announced in advance and leave no room for dissatisfaction, either in terms of variety or quality. Nor is there any danger of shortages, because the food supply has been taken care of.

The medical clinic is also functioning. Once again—the presence of Portugal. Of the two physicians on hand, one is a Portuguese cardiologist and the other is from FAPLA. Two orderlies furnished by the parties complete the team that ensures satisfactory care. More serious cases are referred to the Central Military Hospital.

The question of the identification of the members of the FAA will be resolved soon by the expected adoption of an identification document. Meanwhile, a provisional pass attesting to membership in the single army is being used.

Under the Bicesse agreement, 50,000 troops are to have been trained and ready on election day. And despite the four-week delay, the generals believe that the programming will make it possible to field 40,000 properly trained men in August. They are the object of the greatest concern; initially, the Air Force and the Navy will supply the other 10,000 men, in a more or less organized structure. And so one is given to understand that training of instructors for those branches of service is not scheduled to begin until May.

Note that the FAA, which operates on the basis of the regulations used in the Portuguese Armed Forces, uses as its first selection criteria (after nationality) the principle of voluntary enlistment. Soldiers are required to have at least three years of military service. However, those who are accepted will be required to complete practical training periods or professional training courses in order to standardize doctrine and procedures.

In this context, courses are planned for officers, generals, colonels, and staff officers. This country already has some suitable schools, most notably in Huambo, Luanda, Ndalatando, Benguela, and Lubango, but these will not be enough to meet the needs.

Twenty school units operating normally is what the national army needs. Total cost for repairing these facilities is said to have been estimated at \$68 million, but not all this has been made available, since work has begun at only a half dozen of them. In the opinion of the military source who gave JORNAL DE ANGOLA this figure, the Government, which is responsible for defraying the cost, must act quickly if it is to prevent losses in the process of training the FAA.

Oddly enough, we note that the end of the war has not yet been reflected in a decline in military spending. Furthermore, the raising of the FAA, which will have no more than 4,000 officers, does not require only physical facilities. The massive recruitment effort, initially scheduled for this month, will begin after a decision has been made on the date for the start of demobilization, which inevitably entails billeting the troops. That, as we know, is another story.

## Mozambique

**Army Chief Affirms Chemical Weapons Use by Renamo**  
*MB1902200892 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 19 Feb 92*

[Text] The Chief of Staff of the Mozambique Armed Forces [FAM] has reiterated that there are enough signs indicating that Mozambique National Resistance

[Renamo] elements used chemical weapons against FAM in Ngungwe area, near the South African border.

Our news desk has received a communique from the Chief of Staff saying that medical tests done on those admitted to the Maputo Military Hospital, and the report on the autopsies carried out at the Maputo Central Hospital revealed that the Mozambican soldiers were victims of poisoning caused by a violent chemical agent which affects the nervous system in particular.

The communique from the Chief of Staff is in response to a communique issued by the South African Army in Johannesburg, which says that it is unlikely that the Mozambican soldiers who died, and those who were admitted to hospital, were victims of chemical weapons.

Following the incident, the Mozambique-South Africa joint security commission met in Maputo, and decided to establish a joint medical team from the two countries to assess the possible use of chemical agents by Renamo in Ngungwe. The communique from the FAM Chief of Staff notes that contrary to what had been agreed upon—namely, that the results of the investigations should be issued jointly, South Africa decided to unilaterally disclose the results and its conclusion.

#### **Regime Proposes Electoral Law Discussion at Talks**

*MB2002085592 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 20 Feb 92*

[Text] Mozambican Government Chief Negotiator Armando Guebuza has said it would be a good thing if the ongoing Mozambican peace talks in Rome were centered on Protocol No. 3 which is the Electoral Law.

In an interview with the BBC, Guebuza said this would be one way out to overcome the present deadlock on the issue of the constitution.

He said this issue could be discussed during a session on guarantees at which each side would be free to present issues that have not been provided for in the signed protocols and would jeopardize the smooth implementation of the agreements.

#### **Unamo Urges Change of Venue of Peace Talks**

*MB2002063892 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 19 Feb 92*

[Text] The Mozambican National Union, Unamo, has appealed to the Mozambican Government for the Mozambican peace talks to be transferred to Mozambique.

Our news desk received a communique from Unamo saying that every Mozambican knows enough about the Constitution, the regulations on the formation and activities of political parties, the News Media Law, and other legal requirements. Every Mozambican is able to express his views, either individually or in associations and

political parties. In its communique Unamo questions the need to discuss laws in Rome, instead of a cease-fire accord.

Unamo urges the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] party to work with the emerging parties for the attainment of peace in Mozambique.

#### **Renamo Says UK Military Aid Jeopardizes Peace**

*MB2002090292 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 20 Feb 92*

[Text] Raul Domingos, head of the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, delegation to the Rome peace talks, has said the Mozambican peace talks are at a standstill because of the issue of the Constitution which must be reviewed before an agreement on the cease-fire can be reached.

Raul Domingos also said the British military aid to the Mozambican Government jeopardized the Mozambican peace efforts. In an interview with the British FINANCIAL TIMES newspaper during his visit to London, Raul Domingos criticized Great Britain for training the Mozambican Armed Forces while at the same time calling for peace in Mozambique.

#### **Renamo Admits To Attack Along Limpopo Corridor**

*MB2002071492 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 20 Feb 92*

[Text] The Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, has admitted having carried out an attack on Macia town, along the Limpopo Corridor, in Gaza Province, killing 50 people. This was revealed by the Mozambique Information Agency, citing Joint Verification Commission Chairman Manfredo di Camerana.

According to the source, Renamo admitted having carried out the attack at a meeting of the Joint Verification Commission held in Maputo yesterday.

The attack along the Limpopo Corridor is a violation of the Rome partial accord signed in December 1990.

### **Namibia**

#### **Minister Views RSA Progress With 'Reservation'**

*MB1902193292 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1610 GMT 19 Feb 92*

[Text] The Namibian foreign minister, Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab, this morning visited the Botswana High Commission office in Windhoek where he expressed his government's reservation about the progress of change in South Africa.

A news release from the Botswana High Commission in Windhoek says Mr. Gurirab's visit to Botswana's mission is part of a recent diplomatic initiative by his

ministry to establish first hand contact with embassies and high commissions in the newly independent Namibia. Mr. Gurirab told the Botswana high commissioner, Mrs. Twelonyana Ditlhabi-Oliphant, and the mission staff that the Namibian Government does not view the changes in South Africa as profound and irreversible. He said violence is still continuing in that country despite the goodwill of the South African Government, adding that negotiations between the various parties are still exploratory and no fundamental work had been made on the constitutional provisions.

According to Mr. Gurirab the apartheid structure in South Africa is still intact. He, however, said despite these reservations the Namibian Government would continue to render support to the various parties working towards a peaceful, democratic South Africa. On Walvis Bay and the offshore island he said his government will continue to negotiate with South Africa for their return. On other regional issues Mr. Gurirab said his country would like to see a democratically elected government in Angola and expressed concern at the slow change of progress towards a ceasefire in the democratic process in Mozambique.

The Namibian foreign minister is said to have been outspoken in his praise of Botswana and (?says it made) a head start in serving as an example Namibia is emulating. Responding to an earlier brief by the High Commissioner Mrs. Ditlhabi-Oliphant, Mr. Gurirab expressed his appreciation of the fact that the Botswana Government has invested 9 million rands on property in Namibia. Mrs. Oliphant in her praise talked of flourishing relations between the two countries which she said started with reciprocal visits by the heads of state of Namibia and Botswana. She said areas of cooperation have been identified in areas such as air and road transport, mining, water, development, trade, tourism and agriculture.

She also said the Namibia-Botswana Joint Commission on Defense and Security has met on schedule as stipulated in the protocol of understanding adding that issues of common interest such as border crossings had been discussed. She expressed the hope that a joint commission on cooperation would also meet in the future. Mr.

Gurirab and his officials toured the newly completed chancery building, met the staff, and had refreshments before leaving.

## Zimbabwe

### ZCTU Official Warns of Difficulties in ESAP

MB1602063692 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2140 GMT 15 Feb 92

[Text] Bulawayo Feb 15 SAPA—Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions [ZCTU] Secretary Gen Morgan Tsvangirai on Saturday [15 February] warned Zimbabwe's workforce to prepare for difficulties ahead as the economic structural adjustment programme (ESAP) took its toll, ZIANA news agency reports. Addressing up to 500 workers in Bulawayo during the formation of a ZCTU Western Region Committee Gen Tsvangirai said the retrenchment of workers currently taking place in both the private and public sectors were a pointer to worse things to come. "We have a bad combination of ESAP—drought and the AIDS epidemic which has begun to kill breadwinners," he said.

Gen Tsvangirai said by introducing ESAP last year the government had no choice because the economy was in distress and the workers would continue to feel the effects. "Workers are in the weakest point in this regard and it is up to them to devise strategies that would protect them from retrenchment," he said. The trade union chief lashed out at recent tendencies within the private and public sectors of retrenching workers without taking into consideration the negative effects this would have on families.

He appealed to the workers of Zimbabwe to be united more than ever before to fight these tendencies which he said were bound to weaken them. Gen Tsvangirai also criticised splinter unions which he said were destroying the unity of the workforce. He said even if there was freedom of association it was folly for those who formed splinter unions to think that they would enhance the workers cause. Instead, he said, it was employers and government ploy to weaken their cause.

## Burkina Faso

### Article 12 'Stumbling Block' at National Forum

AB1902151092 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 0630 GMT 18 Feb 92

[Text] The national reconciliation forum in Ouagadougou has been suspended again. The meeting will not resume until this afternoon, to enable the political forces to reconcile their positions in order to end the stalemate. The stumbling block is still Article 12, as Godffroy Bazie explains:

[Begin recording] The national reconciliation forum seems to be comfortably settled in an eternal cycle of endless beginnings. Once again, it was impossible during yesterday afternoon's session to adopt Article 12 of the draft internal regulations over which the meeting has been stumbling for the past four days. The text was not approved for the simple reason that the provisional executive bureau is still continuing consultations. The Coordination of Democratic Forces [CFD] and the forces of progress, the major political forces in attendance, met yesterday but were unable to propose a joint text.

Apart from that, at the resumption of the session, the provisional executive bureau found it useful to clarify a point. Indeed, a leaflet which was read to the participants, and which was signed by a group of businessmen, traders, and members of the informal sector, sharply attacked the leaders of the CFD and the president of the MBD-HD [expansion unknown], Abdou Ouedraogo. This leaflet warned against the degeneration of the forum's session into acts of vandalism.

Commenting on the document, the president of the executive bureau, Father Seraphim Roamba, said he was shocked that such statements could be made in Burkina Faso at the present time. He recalled the terms of Article 3 of the decree convening the forum that guarantees immunity to participants. After that, the representatives of the businessmen and the informal sector reacted by rejecting any responsibility for writing the document. The businessmen's representatives stressed that they had not in any way been involved in the writing of the leaflet.

If one should go by the good faith of the businessmen's representatives and the representative of the informal sector, and the desire for reconciliation expressed by all the bodies involved in the forum, no camp has any interest in initiating such a line of action. [end recording]

## The Gambia

### President Jawara Sets Elections for 29 April

AB1402204092 Paris AFP in English 1613 GMT 14 Feb 92

[Excerpts] Banjul, Feb 14 (AFP)—Presidential and legislative elections are to be held in Gambia on April 29, President Dawda Jawara said Friday [14 February]. [passage omitted.]

He told journalists there was no basis for requests from the opposition People's Party and People's Democratic Party for a team of foreign observers to be invited to monitor the poll.

Regarding a vote Thursday by parliament to merge the police and the paramilitary forces, Jawara denied there was any link with recent unrest in the army.

## Ivory Coast

### Further on Reaction to Unrest, Demonstrations

#### Incidents Reported in Interior

AB2002121092 Paris AFP in French 1058 GMT 20 Feb 92

[Excerpt] Abidjan, 20 Feb (AFP)—[Passage omitted] According to reports in Abidjan this morning, several incidents occurred in the interior of the country yesterday. At Ouragahio, 200 km northwest of Abidjan and hometown and constituency of the opposition leader, Laurent Gbagbo, secretary general of the Ivorian Popular Front [FPI], who has been in detention since 18 February, several hundred persons held demonstrations demanding his release. According to an AFP reporter at the scene, several acts of vandalism were committed in the town. Five fuel stations were set on fire and many glass windows broken. About 300 soldiers intervened to restore order. They arrested many people and set up checkpoints at the main crossroads.

Other incidents of less importance were reported at Divo, Bassam, Daoukro, Gagnoa, Adzope, and Danane.

This morning, calm continued to prevail in Abidjan. There were reports of the "Ivorian Labor Party women's group's" intention to organize a march, despite the official ban.

At the university, lectures appeared to have resumed in most faculties except the Faculty of Law whose dean, Rene Degny Segui, president of the Ivorian Human Rights League, has also been in detention since 18 February.

Those opposition leaders who escaped the wave of arrests on 18 February have been living in partial clandestinity. The FPI headquarters, which was searched on 18 February by a group of soldiers and whose doors were all broken, was totally deserted today. [passage omitted]

#### Magistrates Absent From Work

AB1902155092 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine Nationale-Une Network in French 1245 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Text] Following yesterday's demonstrations, the Temple of Justice did not operate normally this morning. The magistrates, who were frightened by yesterday's attacks, did not report for work today. To this



effect, we will read you a communique by the National Union of Magistrates of Ivory Coast [UNAMACI]:

The UNAMACI executive committee summons all the members of the Abidjan chapter of the union to an important meeting at 0900 on 20 February at the large courtroom of the Abidjan Appeals Court.

### **Marches, Public Gatherings Banned**

*AB2002125492 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine Nationale-Une Network in French 0700 GMT 20 Feb 92*

[Text] Members of the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast-African Democratic Rally [PDCI-RDA] Central Committee, the Political Bureau, general secretaries of the Abidjan sections, secretaries of Abidjan grassroots committees, leaders of the youth wing of the party, and groups of party activists, met at the Congress House in Treichville yesterday for a consultation meeting on the recent disturbances in our country. The PDCI activists, led by the secretary general, Laurent Dona-Fologo, once more denounced the 18 February demonstrations which resulted in heavy material damage. They expressed their gratitude to the security forces which remained calm in front of the demonstrators who were intent on provoking them to react. All speakers at the meeting, reaffirmed their support for the head of state and the government. They called on the government to be firm in its decisions and to take strong measures to ensure public order.

The minister of interior, Emile Constant Bombet, who addressed the meeting, informed the assembly that the perpetrators of the acts of vandalism on 18 February had been arrested by the police. He added that until further notice, all marches, demonstrations, and public gatherings were banned. He said that charges had been dropped against the murderers of a student, Thierry Zebie. He added that the suspension order on the salary of teachers who failed to report for work following the requisition order, was dropped in line with government's goodwill and determination to ease the tension that was prevailing in the country. This, he said, was to no avail however because we are forced, today, to see some Ivorians who prefer violence to the policy of dialogue. Mr. Constant Bombet gave further details on the circumstances in which the Ivorian Popular Front [FPI] secretary general was arrested.

[Begin Bombet recording] At this very moment, those responsible for the acts of violence have been arrested by the police, including the FPI leader, who was arrested not in his capacity as leader of a political party, but as a citizen who deliberately incited the people to perpetrate acts of vandalism which he had led himself

The FPI leader is a member of parliament but you also know that we are in law-abiding state where there are rules that each citizen has to respect, and which even a member of parliament is not allowed to break. Parliamentary immunity, therefore, does not apply here. It applies in well defined conditions and not in a case when

the offender is caught red handed. I would like to say, since French Television Channel Five reported that the FPI leader, Gbagbo, was arrested at his home, that Mr. Gbagbo was in fact seen leading the demonstrators with a loudspeaker in hand and inciting them to perpetrate acts of vandalism.

Of course, upon the intervention of the security forces, all those perpetrators of these condemnable acts, took refuge in the basement of the Soghefia housing company building and it was from that refuge that Gbagbo was arrested by the security forces.

In view of these events, and taking into account the situation prevailing in the country, the government has taken the necessary measures: public gatherings, demonstrations, marches, are forbidden until further notice. [end recording]

The minister of national education, Mr. Vamoussa Bamba, also addressed the meeting and gave details on the situation prevailing in our schools. He underlined the firm measures to be taken by government concerning schools. Schools will not be closed, he said. The academic year will be completed.

[Begin Bamba recording] Today, as you know, as far as the National Education Ministry is concerned, and as far as our schools are concerned, our schools have been taken hostage for almost three years now. But this is just the visible tip of the iceberg. What happened yesterday in the streets, happens daily in some of our schools. I would, however, like to assure you that with firmness, our schools will survive. Of course, today, one may have the impression that our schools are burning but throughout the country, thanks to efforts by the PDCI-RDA, thanks to efforts by the government in 30 years of independence, we have 461 schools in our country. For example, today, a day of demonstration by a minority group of teachers, only 17 schools experienced some disturbances. Out of 10 regions, only three experienced some disturbances but these disturbances came from elsewhere. The schools were attacked by people from other schools. There are some endemic problems in four schools in Abidjan which we all know are masterminded by a minority group. They invade the schools because they are fragile. That is why vigorous measures have also been taken on the issue.

In a region such as Man which was completely destabilized by students of the local Primary Teachers Training School, the disciplinary committee took its responsibility; seven trainees were expelled from the institution. Following that measure, students of the Abidjan Higher Teacher Training Institute resumed classes on Monday, 17 February. As you know, students there had stopped going to classes for a month and when we threatened to close the school down they returned begging on their knees; we gave them a deadline and classes resumed. Students of the National Pedagogical Institute for Technical and Professional Training followed suit. At the university, classes continued normally with lecturers

willing to report for duty this morning, and we believe we should pursue this policy of firmness and fairness in all equity. [end recording]

Mr. Laurent Dona-Fologo, PDCI secretary general, said his party hereby reaffirms its commitment to democracy but that democracy should abide by some laws:

[Begin Dona-Fologo recording] Yesterday, young people set cars ablaze in front of us, in front of the security forces. They engaged in acts of vandalism. You know, one should have an immense reserve of serenity in order to keep calm in such a situation and to refrain from pressing the (?trigger). Well, in other parts of the world where the 30-year-old PDCI discipline—discipline that some do not want to recognize today and try to condemn—is inexistent, there would have been bloodshed.

Thank God, there was no bloodshed. Up until now, the PDCI, its government, its security forces, have been able to remain calm and here, we would like to pay tribute to the serenity shown by our security forces. We want [applause], the PDCI would like to reaffirm its faith in democracy. Since 30 April 1990, the government and its leader, President Houphouet-Boigny, in line with the wind that was blowing, opened the way to a multiparty system, to a new democracy. We want to live in that new era but there are conditions to be respected. We should abide by the law; we should respect individuals and their property; we should respect our fellow citizens. [end recording]

#### Police Disperse Marchers 20 Feb

AB2002134592 Paris AFP in French 1133 GMT  
20 Feb 92

[Text] Abidjan, 20 Feb (AFP)—Today in Abidjan, Ivorian security forces prevented the gathering of about 100 women sympathizers of the opposition who wanted to stage a march to the Agban Gendarmerie Camp, where the major opposition leaders arrested on 18 February are believed to be detained.

The demonstrators were cordoned off in the Adjame working-class district by dozens of armed policemen and soldiers who swiftly dispersed them using their belts.

The demonstrators were waving branches in the air and some of them had their faces painted with kaolin. They wanted the release of Laurent Gbagbo, a parliament member, and leader of the Ivorian Popular Front, the major opposition party. They women shouted: "We want our husbands and our children."

Quoting a decision by the Ministry of Interior, the pro-government daily, FRATERNITE MATIN, announced today that all demonstrations were banned "until further notice."

#### Human Rights Body Condemns 'Barbarism'

AB2002143592 Paris AFP in French 1800 GMT  
19 Feb 92

[Text] Abidjan, 19 Feb (AFP)—The Ivorian Human Rights League [LIDHO], whose president was arrested yesterday, today criticized the "barbarism" of the security forces and expressed the feeling that a "manhunt" was organized to "decapitate the opposition and all democratic associations." LIDHO also expressed indignation over the "inhuman and degrading treatment" meted out to close aides and relatives of arrested political leaders, whose "immediate release" it demanded. This was contained in a communique signed by its secretary for external relations, Yokore Gnagnon.

LIDHO "condemns all violence perpetrated" during the opposition's demonstrations yesterday, "violence by demonstrators as well as violence by security forces." It expressed indignation over the "barbarism with which the demonstrators were molested."

An official source stated that five persons were wounded, but an eyewitness, present at the Agban Gendarmerie Camp in northern Abidjan, noted that many arrested persons were wounded.

LIDHO also protested the "anti-violence" decree signed on 17 February by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. This decree, which was "made hurriedly and clandestinely, cannot serve as an excuse to punish demonstrators," LIDHO said. The organization "holds the Ivorian authorities responsible for the consequences of these machinations and provocations."

The president of LIDHO, Professor Rene Degny Segui was arrested yesterday together with several opposition leaders including Deputy Laurent Gbagbo, leader of the Ivorian Popular Front.

#### Houphouet Stand on Yopougon, Military Examined

AB1902211092 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN  
in French 19 Feb 92 p 24

[Editorial by Michel Kouame: "A Question of Temperament"—words in boldface as published]

[Text] One can still wonder what has actually prompted the present confusion. If what triggered it is President Houphouet-Boigny's statement following the publication of the commission of inquiry's findings, then let us think about it. The head of state was of the opinion that in the country's interest, that horrible 17 May 1991 night at Yopougon should be forgotten. In his opinion, the seriousness of the situation created by some soldiers, which, no doubt, is already condemned by their own conscience, should not lead to penalties which might result in disturbances within the Army. This is because a demoralized and demobilized Army easily indulges in insubordination, mutiny, and arbitrary acts against civilians.... That had to be avoided, and humiliation also had to be

avoided, because there was already humiliation. It is, nevertheless, understood that within itself—and using its own procedures and adequate methods—the Army could reserve the right to apply the most severe punishments to the offending soldiers....

The position of the president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, was therefore understandable, for in his situation one could not expect him to make decisions irrespective of the real situation, which only he actually knows. Therefore, one has to avoid judging him and assuming intentions. In his place, another head of state might have penalized all those responsible for the punitive expedition, in accordance with his temperament and his experience as a manager, with all the predictable consequences. If the president of the Republic's stand cannot be accepted by all the Ivorians, neither can it justify any "final assault", the consequences of which are, according to us: acts of vandalism deliberately orchestrated by the Ivorian Popular Front, FPI, and other opposition parties. These acts of vandalism show the extremes that these excesses can lead to: **the total destruction of this beautiful country.**

### Niger

#### Government 'Formally Denies' Nigerian Army Support

AB1302131592 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network  
in French 1200 GMT 13 Feb 92

[Communique issued by the Niger Government in Niamey on 13 February]

[Text] The Niger Government hereby formally denies reports that the Nigerian Army is providing logistic support to the Niger Armed Forces in their law enforcement operations in northern Niger. Indeed, for many months, the Niger Army has been confronted with sporadic raids by armed groups. It must be pointed out, however, that these attacks have never assumed such a magnitude as would require the assistance of foreign troops in coping with the situation. In fact, Niger Army operations are only in response to attacks by armed men against peaceful citizens who they kill, take hostage, or rob of their property. All these attacks, which have been marked by violence, theft of vehicles, cattle, and firearms, have (affected) both local civilian population and foreign tourists.

### Nigeria

#### Meeting on Cooperation With Benin Opens in Abuja

AB1902181092 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English  
1700 GMT 18 Feb 92

[Text] African countries have been asked to ensure peace and stability through fruitful cooperation for social economic development of the continent. The minister of foreign affairs, retired Major General Ike Nwachukwu, made the appeal today in a message of the opening of a

four-day meeting of experts on transborder cooperation between Nigeria and the Republic of Benin in Abuja.

The minister said the forum was to finalize all outstanding issues in respect of transborder cooperation treaty. He said crisis prevention and confidence were necessary key elements in the promotion of good neighborliness and expressed the hope that finalizing the treaty will make significant contribution to consolidate relations between the two countries.

### Sierra Leone

#### NDP Leader Comments on Libel Charges, Issues

AB1902155592 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 18 Feb 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Sierra Leone's opposition National Democratic Party, the NDP, is in hot water with the authorities. The party's leader is facing charges of criminal libel along with the editor of NEW BREED, the party's newspaper.

They have been charged with criminal libel for publishing what they said were leaked documents. The paper alleged that the Sierra Leone Government was using the war in the south to gain political advantage over its rivals in the forthcoming multiparty elections, the first for nearly 20 years. The elections were originally scheduled to take place later this year but bets are off now because of the security situation in the country.

NDP interim chairman Alusin Fofana is in London at the moment, but there is a warrant out for his arrest. Robin White asked Mr. Fofana if he thinks he will be picked up when he goes back home:

[Begin recording] [Fofana] That is what I figure. I am sure I will be arrested the moment I get to Freetown, but that is yet to be seen.

[White] This is not going to stop you from going back.

[Fofana] No, definitely! It is not going to stop me going back.

[White] Why not? A lot of people would not like to go to jail.

[Fofana] Well, we have a crusade as a party and we did not figure this crusade to be an easy one to unseat an incumbent government that has been established for the past 24 years. We figure it will be a very difficult task, an uphill task. But that is what we figured and we are ready for the consequences.

[White] So your editors kind of apologized for making the allegation in the first place. Why do you not use this opportunity to apologize on the air now, maybe you will not be arrested when you get back home.

[Fofana] No, I really do not have a balanced view on the latest comments of our editors, so I really cannot.

[White] But would you like to apologize here on the air now for making this allegation? Maybe they will not arrest....

[Fofana, interrupting] Well, we made a statement that the article was published without malice. In fact, we were helping the government because it has been flying around Freetown and all over the country for over a week without any response. And if you read the article itself, the nature of the article is very damaging to national security. So we published it so that we can solicit government's response and put the rumors to an end, not necessarily to be hounded with court cases and this sort of things.

[White] So you yourself do not believe that the government is trying to prolong the war.

[Fofana] I do not want to believe it.

[White] Do you or do you not believe it?

[Fofana] As a person, well, let us say I do not believe it because it would be disastrous for our country and I do not think they want to do that.

[White] Now, do you think this election is going to be a dirty election?

[Fofana] No, because government and opposition parties have all agreed to invite international observers. So, with their presence and the Zambian example as a case in point, I do not think it is going to be dirty.

[White] Who is going to win?

[Fofana] We will win. NDP, National Democratic Party will win.

[White] Why do you stand any chance at all? Everybody else seems to think it is between the APC [All-People's Congress] and the SLPP [Sierra Leone People's Party].

[Fofana] No, no, no. We are different. The reason why we are going to win is because we represent the sentiment and the aspiration of the country at the moment. Which is succeeding governments that have wrecked the economy, that have brought about the downfall of the economy must be sent out of power.

[White] Yes, but all parties say that. I mean all parties....

[Fofana, interrupting] Well, we are different in the sense that we do not have anyone who participated in the past governments.

[White] You have never had anything to do with past....

[Fofana] No, we have our experiences but not in government. And those of us who have been part of government or who participated in government have never been accused of stealing from government, have been accused of vouchergate [as heard] or all the scandals have riddled the country over the past one year or two.

[White] Are you going to be the leader of your party?

[Fofana] No definitely, I cannot comment on that. We are building a system and with regard to leadership, it is our position that leadership will emerge. I have no ulterior motive about becoming leader of the party. I am just a chairman for now and I do not know what is going to be my position from party conference which will be held some time very soon.

[White] You said that your party is not tainted by people who have been in government. Does that mean that you will not accept people in your party who have been in government before? You know, members of the now ruling party or members of the SLPP?

[Fofana] Let me give just a little bit of an explanation here. The country has been under one-party rule for the past 14 years. De jure one party-rule, de facto rule [for] 24 years. So, in a nutshell, everyone has been part and parcel of the APC. But what we are saying, we will not accept discredited, tainted, those who have been accused or those who the public have been earmarking as being responsible for bringing Sierra Leone to the economic state and the political state and social state [words indistinct] right now and that is being the least developed country in the world. [end recording]

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

*25 FEB 92*

---

